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LOGAN AS A HERO.

Loses a Mission by His Fondness for Wearing Badges.

VALUE OF SMALL SCRAPS.

Speaker Reed Takes an Appointment in His Own Hands.

KINDNESS OF MR. WILSON.

Gary-Pegram Wedding Recalls Montagues and Capulets.

PRECOCITY OF VIVIAN BURNETT.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—[Special.]—A fondness for decorating himself with borrowed orders seems to have been the downfall of John A. Logan in his efforts to be made Minister to Austria. During the period before and after the inauguration of President McKinley Mr. Logan was conspicuous at a number of social gatherings with a large collar across his breast which was adorned with corps badges, a Loyal Legion badge, and other insignia which probably belonged to his father. It was remarked on one occasion that he had pendant from his neck a badge of the Loyal Legion which is only issued to the officers of the highest rank in that organization. When he was making his almost daily calls at the White House and around the departments he was particular to wear a fatigue uniform of an officer of the army, but did not know that it was incongruous to wear corps insignia and badges at the same time.

* * *

Incidentally it leaked out at the White House that during the ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of the Czar of Russia Mr. Logan was very anxious to participate in those exercises in an official capacity. He applied to Gov. Bushnell for an appointment as a Colonel on the staff of the Governor of Ohio, basing his request upon being a citizen of Youngstown. Gov. Bushnell replied to the request for a Colonel's commission that there was no vacancy of that grade on his staff, but he had a Captaincy which was at the disposal of Mr. Logan if it would be any service to him. This was just what Logan did want, and he proceeded to make the best of his opportunity to cut a dash before the Czar of all the Russias. He had himself fitted out with a uniform of a United States army officer, and told those with whom he came in contact that he was an officer in the Seventh Cavalry. He did not hesitate about going to the United States Embassies and passing himself off as an officer in the regular army, and was rudely called down by several members of United States Legations. Whenever there was a function that Mr. Logan could get in he would dress himself up in this cavalry officer's uniform, put on the corps badges and decorations of his father, and make himself a very imposing and conspicuous looking individual. Russian officials took him to be a high dignitary from the United States and accorded him every facility for getting around and into places where less favored individuals would not dare to intrude.

* * *

A report of these proceedings was made to the State Department by diplomatic representatives of the United States and turned out to be the plague of Mr. Logan when he presented himself as an applicant for a mission abroad. There was no getting around the statements made, and on one occasion when he called upon the President of the United States he wore about his neck the very decorations and corps badges which had been mentioned in the dispatches to the State Department. This proved to be the last straw that broke the camel's' back, and no opportunity was ever given Mr. Logan for another interview at the White House, although he repeatedly solicited this favor.

* * *

There would not be such a rush on the part of the patriots in this country to urge private claims before Congress if they were compelled to undergo the same regulations that prevail in the British Parliament. Any one who introduces a private bill or claim before that body must first produce $375 for fees. It rarely happens, therefore, that more than 200 of these measures are introduced at a single session. On this side of the water, however, it is not an unusual occurrence for that number of bills to be introduced in a single day at the Capitol.

* * *

Consul Germaine of Zurich reports to the State Department the details of a singular plan recently tried in several European cities, and which, if introduced in Chicago, would probably turn the public schools into junk shops. In Brussels the children attending public schools are requested to gather up on their way to and from the school all such apparently valueless objects and deliver their collection daily to their respective teachers. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1895, the children collected 1,925 pounds of tin foil, 220 pounds of old paint tubes, 4,415 pounds of bottle capsules, and 1,221 pounds of scrap metal, making a total of 7,781 pounds of apparent rubbish, which was disposed of and the proceeds applied so as to clothe 500 poor children and send ninety sick ones to recuperation colonies, and there still remained quite a balance, which was distributed among the poor sick of the city.

* * *

Speaker Reed tells a story of a contest over a Postmastership in his district in which he got the best of a number of his admiring constituents. There was a vacancy in one of the smaller postoffices and the Speaker determined to consult the citizens of the town with a view to ascertaining who was their choice for the place. He called a number of them together and said he would like to hear from them about the Postmastership. They did not respond with alacrity, however, so far as naming a candidate was concerned, and the Speaker asked, "Well, how will Mr. Smith do?" There was a chorus of disapproval from the Speaker's constituents, and he waived aside the claims of Mr. Smith and proposed the name of Mr. Brown. This brought out a dissenting chorus even more vociferous than that opposed to Smith.

"All you have said about these candidates," said the Speaker, "may be right, but you cannot disapprove of my friend Robinson."

* * *

Thereupon both sides joined in a forcible denunciation of Robinson and declared the world would come to an end if he should be made Postmaster of their town. It looked like a forlorn hope to try and get anybody for Postmaster, and finally, in despair and disgust, the Speaker settled the matter in a decisive manner for which he is noted. "It appears to me, gentlemen," he drawled in that manner peculiar to himself, "we are as opposed to each other as the poles. I am trying to make an appointment and you are trying to prevent one being made. That is all there is about the controversy, and I have made up my mind what to do. I shall nominate Mr. Simpkins for the office and I hope he will give satisfaction."

Those present made up their minds that the Speaker was in earnest this time, and there was not a word of dissent, nor has there since been any sign of dissatisfaction with the Postmaster thus chosen.

* * *

Early in the week a little girl who wanted to see the President was taken to the White House by her mother. Unfortunately for them 3 o'clock had just passed and they were only in time to hear some one say: "There goes the President now," as he was preparing to get into his carriage to drive off.

Impulsively the little one ran towards him and exclaimed: "O, Mr. McKinley, I wanted to see you."

"Well, here I am, my dear," said the President, stopping and bending over her in the gentle way he has with all children.

"Yes, but I wanted to shake hands with you," she said.

"Well, now, you shall," he replied as he went through with the ceremony with all due gravity, and the little one skipped away as happy as could be.

* * *

The new Secretary of Agriculture is making record right straight along for being one of the kindest of men. Miss Morton, sister of ex-Secretary Morton, has been at death's door with pneumonia, and is only now convalescent. Before leaving Washington for Arbor Lodge it was the habit of ex-Secretary Morton to send his sister flowers from the conservatories of the department fresh every day. Secretary Wilson noticed this and every day since her brother's absence has sent her the very choicest blossoms that were there. They are getting scarcer and scarcer every day and one of the employés called Secretary Wilson's attention to the fact and said if flowers were sent to Miss Morton there would be none left to ornament the room in which he transacts business at the department. "Never mind," said Secretary Wilson, "whether there are any flowers in my room or not, always see that the choicest are sent to Miss Morton every day until they are all gone."

* * *

Ex-Secretary Morton staid in Washington until his sister was pronounced out of danger. After this he left for Nebraska to begin his life there over again and every day he writes of his extreme satisfaction in taking up his old pursuits. He says he is like a man escaped from prison, when he breathes the air of Nebraska, the treeless State.

"Thank heaven," he wrote in a recent letter, "no Senator or Congressman can penetrate to this place and make my life a burden to me. I am now monarch of all I survey and there is no one to molest or make me afraid."

* * *

The wedding in Baltimore last week of Miss Ida Gary, the daughter of Postmaster-General Gary, to Mr. Francis E. Pegram of that city, had in it more than the usual elements of interest. The Gary girls are all beautiful, and this is the fourth daughter who has been married in the space of two years. Each of the daughters has been established in housekeeping by their parents with a fully furnished house. Mr. Pegram is the son of one of the most interesting women in the Monumental City. During the uncertain era known as "war times" she was known as Miss Hettie Cary, the undisputed beauty of the period, and the heroine of some thrilling romances with the soldiers of the Southern army. She was sent South and ran the blockade to get back to the city. After her return she wrapped a Confederate flag about her shoulders and stood with her back to an up-stairs window while a company of Southern prisoners were being marched past her house en route to a Northern prison. She was arrested the second time and almost committed to prison for this disloyal act. In those days no girl could ever hope to be a social success in Baltimore who had not been at least arrested for any act of this kind. But times change, and the Pegrams change with them as well as the rest of us, for now the son of this beautiful woman, whose bete noir was a Union soldier, is a Republican and married to the daughter of one of the most patriotic men in the country, for the Postmaster-General is nothing if not a patriot. On inauguration day, when the company of Continental Guards from Baltimore marched by the grand stand where the President and members of the Cabinet stood to review them and the band played "Maryland, My Maryland," Miss Gary said her father brushed the gathering haze from his eyes at this inspiring air, and his pride that it was played at the inauguration of a Republican President.

* * *

Now that there is so much talk of Vivian Burnett and the play he has just written, Washington people who knew him so well in his kilt and knickerbockers days tell many amusing and characteristic stories about him. Not many years ago he was a bright high school student, editing the Review and taking part in the spirited drills. A prominent woman met him in the street cars reading a very grown-up looking book. He jumped to his feet and gallantly offered her a seat when he observed she was standing, and they began to hold a conversation about the book Little Lord Fauntleroy was reading. It was Bellamy's "Looking Backward," just then so popular. He said he found it very interesting, but didn't exactly understand it. He thought coöperative housekeeping would be a good plan, especially here in Washington, where there are so many government employés.

* * *

Two of the four original McKinley men have been provided for and the other two have been assured that they will be taken care of. The day after the disastrous election of 1890 Dan Ryan, Bill Hahn, Joe Smith, and Jim Boyle met in a familiar office at Columbus and decided that the people of the United States had been tricked into their judgment on the McKinley tariff bill and would live to regret it. These four young men, after a long conference, came to the conclusion that William McKinley was the logical candidate first for Governor of Ohio and then for President of the United States. They took it for granted that Harrison would be nominated to succeed himself in 1892 and would be defeated. They also figured out that his successor would certainly be Grover Cleveland, who would antagonize his own party and thus render possible the election of a Republican in 1896. That Republican, they believed, would be William McKinley, who but the day before had been repudiated by the voters at the polls all over the country. It was a singular resolution for the four young men to come to, especially in view of the fact that two of them had no personal acquaintance with Maj. McKinley and recognized in him only a political possibility. Nevertheless they set to work to draft an address to the Republicans of Ohio, and that very evening was set on foot a propaganda which was continued without intermission until election day last November.

* * *

One year from the meeting in Columbus McKinley had been elected Governor, and Boyle became his private secretary. Joe Smith was made State Librarian and Bill Hahn Insurance Commissioner. Personal acquaintance with their candidate only intensified the desire of these young politicians to land their man in the White House, foreseeing the fact that it would result advantageously in the long run not only to themselves but to the party in Ohio.

* * *

Joe Smith was the first of the four to receive tangible recognition at the hands of the present administration. He was made Director of the Bureau of the American Republics by the personal act of President McKinley. Only a few days ago Boyle was nominated as Consul at Liverpool. He was slated for the place some time ago, but made no formal application for it, the President having expressed a desire to make the appointment of his own motion and without being asked to do so. William M. Hahn will in all probability be made Marshal of the District of Columbia.

* * *

This leaves only Dan Ryan, a farseeing Ohio editor, to be taken care of. He was the Ohio Commissioner to the World's Fair, and there acquired a taste for exposition work. Paris is to have a world's fair at the close of the century, and within a short time it will be necessary for Congress to provide an American representative. It is understood in administration circles that the place has been cut out for Dan Ryan at his own suggestion, and thus the quartet of McKinley men who were so obscure but so all-powerful in 1890 are to receive the open reward of their political sagacity. The Paris Exposition place is the one which it has been said was to go to Ferd W. Peck of Chicago, but the Ohio administration gossips say that it was long ago laid on ice for the special benefit of Daniel W. Ryan.

* * *

Senator Vest has prepared a resolution in opposition to the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill, and will make it the text of a strong legal argument in the Senate.

PORTE REGARDS IT AS WAR

SPEAKS OF THE INVADING GREEKS AS REGULARS.

Roar of Artillery Is Heard All Day Sunday at Larissa—Boule Is Summoned in Special Session to Authorize a Greek Loan of 20,000,000 Drachmas—Rumor at Constantinople That Greek Warships Are About to Attack Valona.

Constantinople, April 11.—In a communication to the Ambassadors, dated April 10, the Porte speaks of the Greek invaders of the previous day as "regular" troops, and the incursion is regarded here as the commencement of war. A panic occurred at Valona yesterday on a rumor that the Greek warships were about to attack the town.

Two thousand Bashi Bazouks assembled in an adjoining valley and placed themselves in readiness to advance in case of an attack by marines on land.

Constitutes a Casus Belli.

London, April 11.—The Times will print the following dispatch from its Athens correspondent tomorrow:

"The Porte in protest to the powers against the Greek invasion says that the regular Greek army entered Turkish territory near Grevena and committed acts of hostility by destroying three posts.

"The protest further declares that these acts virtually constitute an act of aggression and a casus belli, and denounces Greece as an aggressor in the affair.

"The choice of the moment to begin the war does not rest with King George or with the government, but with the Ethnike Hetairia. The activity of this organization has been centered mainly in Macedonia and only incidentally in Crete. The rebellion in Crete was planned for March, but was precipitated by the violence of certain Cretan Mohammedans and broke out six weeks earlier than was intended. The Cretan movement was designed to be subsidiary. The Macedonian uprising was planned for a much later date, owing to the greater rigor of the Macedonian climate, which is not favorable to active operations much before May.

"Events, however, have traveled faster than was expected. Even if the Cretan question had been arranged there would have been an attempt to carry out the scheme for a rising in Macedonia.

Jubilation at Athens.

"The news of the incursion into Turkish territory has been received here with great jubilation. The general belief is that nothing can now restrain the army which is bound to follow across the frontier in a few days.

"The Athens newspapers reflect the popular enthusiasm and contain highly optimistic forecasts of the progress of the band in Macedonia, where its presence is expected to exert a magical influence on the Christian population and to be a signal for a general uprising. The former exploits of the famous insurgent leaders accompanying the expedition afford, it is believed, a guarantee of splendid success in the future.

"One newspaper says that the die is now cast, that a successful beginning has been made; that it is all over with diplomacy, negotiations, and identical notes or blockades; and that the eloquent voice of the rifle has spoken at last.

"A telegram from Arta tonight (Sunday) says that Greek bands are crossing the frontier at various points, and that war seems inevitable."

Consider It Meddlesome.

The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople says that the Foreign Ambassadors there consider the three circulars addressed in the early part of last week by the Porte to its representatives abroad protesting against the suggestions made by some or all the powers for the solution of the Cretan difficulty as meddlesome, offensive, and intended as a tu quoque argument in reply to the recent remonstrance against the Tokat massacre. The Porte has issued two additional circulars to its representatives. The first, which went out on Friday last, declares that Greek regulars and Greek artillery, commanded by bugle call, have invaded Turkey, and asserts the right of Turkey to repel. The second circular, which was dispatched yesterday (Saturday), announced the retreat of the aggressors over the frontier and the restoration of the status quo. The Ambassadors consider the Turkish procedure in this respect correct.

Story of the Invasion.

The Chronicle will publish tomorrow a dispatch from the camp of the irregulars at Kakoplevra, dated Friday. The camp is situated below the snow line of Mount Pindus, on the extreme north Thessalian frontier. The Chronicle's correspondent says that 2,000 irregulars in the service of the Ethnike Hetairia crossed the frontier on Friday morning at Fonika and burned several blockhouses. They formed into three bodies and surrounded a strong Turkish station at Baltino. Nine prisoners were brought to Kakoplevra and decently lodged in a school-house. The correspondent says:

"I have been to the scene of action. The blockhouse is in the middle of a poor village. The irregulars were running around in unorganized bodies keeping up a constant fire at the blockhouse, but apparently

(Continued on second page.)

PRITCHMAN'S DEATH STOPS A WARRANT

Funeral Tells the Man's Alleged Wife and Detectives of His Suicide in Garfield Park.

John Pritchman, the Grand Rapids (Mich.) cigarmaker, who fired four bullets into his anatomy in Garfield Park last Thursday night, would have been arrested yesterday had he not been buried in Waldheim Cemetery.

A warrant for the arrest of Pritchman was issued last Saturday at the request of a woman, who told Justice Chott she was Mrs. Pritchman, and who made sworn complaint that Pritchman had made threats against her life. She lives in rooms at No. 10 Paulina street, over the office of the Moffett Undertaking company.

In a letter written by Pritchman, under date of Feb. 27, 1897, and found in his pocket, the statement was made that his family had been broken up two years ago by a man whose name was mentioned. The letter contained nothing in reference to a second Mrs. Pritchman, but reference was made to his two children.

Oddly enough, the alleged Mrs. Pritchman, who secured the warrant for the arrest of Pritchman, failed to see the published reports of Pritchman's suicide. When she gave the warrant to Detectives Dean and Williams yesterday she told them they would likely see Pritchman leave a saloon near by. While the woman and the detectives were waiting for Pritchman to appear a funeral started from the undertaking establishment. The woman became curious and made inquiries as to the identity of the dead person.

She learned that the mortal remains of the man for whom she had sworn out the warrant were to be interred at Waldheim by the Cigarmakers' Union.

The undertakers informed the detectives that a woman they called the real Mrs. Pritchman came to Chicago from Grand Rapids, Mich., and attended the funeral.

The warrant for the arrest of the suicide will be turned back into court.

BOYS FIND THE HEAD OF A WOMAN.

Evidences of a Murder Similar to That of Pearl Bryan Discovered at Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—Boys passing through some woodland on the Volney Osborne farm, five miles northwest of the city, yesterday found a woman's head lying near the public road leading from Mount Vernon to Richview. They reported their discovery and a party was organized for a search for the body. It was found 200 yards from the spot where the head lay with the flesh stripped from the bones, both the trunk and head being so badly decomposed as to render recognition impossible.

The testimony at the inquest today went to prove that the body was that of a woman who was in that locality early last November. She was apparently 40 years of age, rather under medium height, with black hair, was dressed in a dark suit, with light colored jacket, and wore a black straw hat. She appeared in that locality about the 1st of last November and staid in the neighborhood two or three days. She refused to divulge her name, but said her home was in Carmi, Ill., and that she was going on foot to St. Louis. The last seen of her was when she left the Osborne residence, taking the road on which the body was found yesterday.

A man, who passed the woman shortly after she had entered the wood when seen last November, about a quarter of a mile further on, encountered a hoop pole cutter, to whom he mentioned the fact of the woman's approach. The pole cutter said he would take her in his wagon as he was going in the direction the woman was traveling. They were never seen together, however. The theory is that another Pearl Bryan murder has been committed. It is said a suspected party left the country about the date of the woman's disappearance.

TO MOVE TRAIN-LOAD OF MURDERERS.

Indiana Officials Keep Removal of Convicts Secret Fearing a Plot to Free Them.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 11.—[Special.]—The secrecy with which the arrangements for the transfer of convicts has been conducted prevents the publication of the exact time when the trains loaded with prisoners, guards, and militia will leave the prisons at Michigan City and Jeffersonville, but it can be announced tonight that the trains will move some time tomorrow.

The authorities seem to fear the possibility of some hazardous and dare-devil plot, and consequently refuse to announce the time for moving the trains. A window-barred Pennsylvania train will take the prisoners from Jeffersonville and a similarly prepared string of coaches will leave Michigan City at the same hour. The trains will pass each other near the center of the State. The convicts will be chained in pairs, and with the entire side of a coach blown out they could not escape far, since there will be a dozen or more guards and militia to each car.

The convicts to be removed from Jeffersonville north are the life-termers, murderers, and all convicts over 30 years old. Three hundred will be taken. Almost an equal number of convicts under 30 years and not sentenced for murder or treason will be returned from Michigan City to the institution at Jeffersonville, which has become the Indiana Reformatory.

CLASH LIKELY IN HAWAII.

JAPAN DECIDES TO SEND TWO WARSHIPS THITHER.

In the Meantime All Emigration Will Be Stopped—Japanese Press Adopts a Menacing Attitude Toward the Islands and America—Government Advised to Take a Firm Stand Against This Country—United States Warships Already at Honolulu.

Yokohama, April 11.—The Government of Japan has decided to send two warships to Hawaii, stopping meanwhile all emigration. A number of rejected emigrants have arrived at Kobe. The Japanese press is urging the government to take a firm attitude towards the Hawaiian and American Governments.

The sending by Japan of warships to Hawaii is likely to bring the question of the annexation of those islands to the United States to a point at once. The United States has already dispatched the warship Philadelphia to Honolulu, and this similar action on the part of Japan will bring matters to a crisis.

The administration at Washington is said to be heartily in sympathy with the scheme of annexation and was preparing to take up the consideration of it as soon as the tariff bill was out of the way.

Minister Hatch and Attorney-General Smith, representing the Hawaiian Government, have been actively pushing annexation at Washington and have had frequent conferences with President McKinley, Speaker Reed, and the members of the Foreign Affairs committees. They contend that quick action on the part of the United States is necessary to save the islands from Japanese domination.

It is said that when the time was ripe, that is, after the tariff bill had been passed, President McKinley was ready to send a special message to Congress on the question if necessary. The plan agreed upon for annexation is that pursued in the case of Texas.

The immediate cause of Japan sending a warship to Hawaii is the rejection of Japanese immigrants by the government of the islands a few weeks ago.

A large number of Japanese immigrants arrived at Honolulu at that time and were refused admission by the Hawaiian Government, on account of the fear previously alluded to, that the Japanese would become dominant in the island. This action aroused the Japanese Government, which has long had an eye on the islands, and the present vigorous action is the result.

Besides the flagship Philadelphia, commanded by Admiral Beardslee, the United States also has the gunboat Petrel at Honolulu.

This latest move of Japan may have the effect of forcing the Hawaiian question upon Congress at once. Representative Spalding of Michigan already has a resolution favoring annexation in the House.

SHOT AND DYING IN THE STREET.

Man Believed to Be Herbert H. Richardson Found in Fifth Avenue—Police Suspect Foul Play.

A well-dressed man, believed to be Herbert H. Richardson, a driver for Frank Parmalee, residing at the Grand Central Hotel, was found at 2 o'clock this morning lying wounded and insensible at the mouth of the alley in Fifth avenue, between Congress street and Charles place.

He had been shot in the head, and a discharged revolver lay near him.

The wounded man was discovered by James Curran, a watchman, who gave the alarm to the police.

The ambulance was called and conveyed the injured and still unconscious man to the County Hospital. The physicians there pronounced the wound almost certainly fatal. Richardson was not expected to survive the night.

The police suspect foul play. The reason they give for their theory is that the revolver could not have fallen where it was found had the man shot himself.

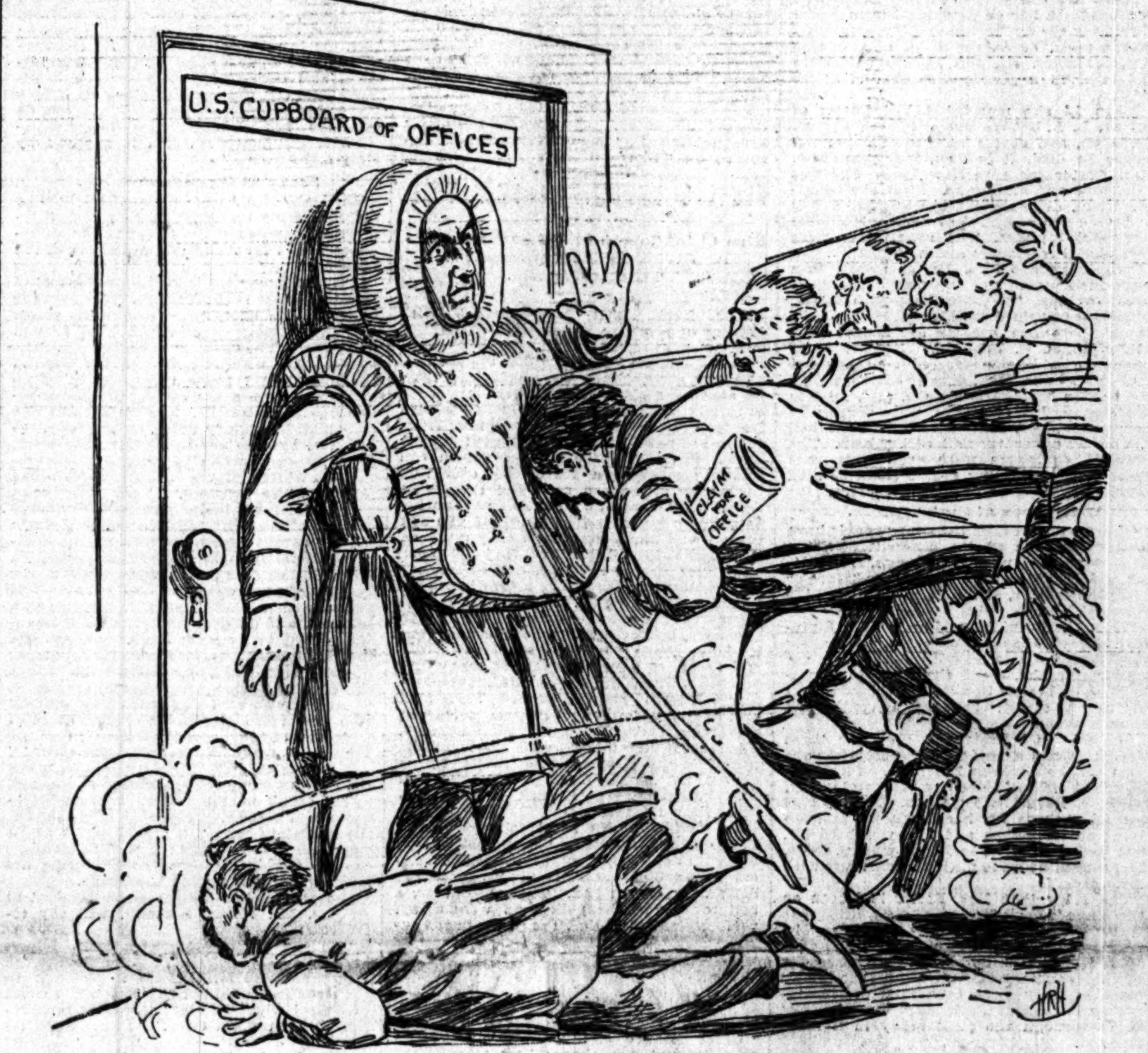
EX-MAYOR CREGIER IS MUCH BETTER.

Physicians Encouraged and Now Hold Out Hope of His Ultimate Recovery.

Ex-Mayor Cregier's condition was greatly improved during the whole of yesterday. For the first time since his illness began he was able to take nourishment, and this fact gave the physicians much encouragement. The doctors now hold out hopes of his final recovery.

The physician attending Ald. John A. Rogers of the Eighteenth Ward during his illness reported last evening that he was better.

DEVICE TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT FROM THE ONSLAUGHT OF OHIO OFFICESEEKERS



Adapted from the Pneumatic Suit Invented by Pugilist Woods.

GEORGIA CHILDREN ARE REMARRIED.

Gov. Atkinson's 16-Year-Old Son and His Child Wife Have Ceremony Performed Over Again in Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 11.—[Special.]—The sequel to the recent clandestine marriage of John S. Atkinson, oldest son of Gov. A. Y. Atkinson of Georgia, to Miss Ida Byrd of Atlanta, was the second performance of the rite at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Mansfield of this city. Young Atkinson is 16 and his bride 14 years of age, hence they are minors in the eyes of the Georgia law, which makes 17 the legal age.

The young people were first married in a log cabin near Kingston, Floyd County, Ga., by Squire McLane, an itinerant preacher and Justice of the Peace. The Governor's family had been particularly averse to their son's attentions to Miss Byrd, who was a mere schoolgirl. Failing in their endeavors to keep the pair apart the parents of both became reconciled and concluded that the union should be legalized by a new marriage in Tennessee, where the marital laws were less stringent.

Mrs. Mansfield had been a schoolgirl friend of the bride's mother and arrangements were made to have the wedding here. The child wife and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Byrd, preceded the groom and were guests at the Mansfield home. Gov. Atkinson followed in a private car, accompanied by Judge Spencer Atkinson of the Georgia Supreme bench, and others.

At 11 o'clock this morning the young couple, attended only by "Uncle Bob" Atkinson, an old family servant and former slave of the Governor's father, went to the Mansfield residence, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry McDonald of Atlanta.

Following the wedding came an informal dinner in the Governor's car, after which the bridal couple left for Nashville. In a week they will return to Atlanta and make their home in the Executive Mansion. Young Atkinson holds a responsible position at the capital. Attired in a shirt-waist and short skirt and wearing a nobby street hat the bride appeared timid and undecided, but the groom went through the ordeal stoically throughout this solemn service. The boy met with a rebuff when applying for his license, which was not issued till the girl's parents appeared in person and gave their consent as required when the girl is under 16.

MRS. C. H. HARRISON CONFIRMS REPORT

Says the Mayor-Elect Is in Hot Springs, Va., Resting, and Will Not Return Till Necessary.

Mrs. Carter H. Harrison yesterday confirmed the report that the Mayor-elect is at Hot Springs, Va.

"Mr. Harrison went to Hot Springs directly from here," she said. "Of course, he did not want any one to know where he intended to take his rest and his destination was given only to three members of his family. And yet when he stepped off the train he was greeted by name by four persons. They all agreed to keep the matter secret and so the fact has not reached the papers.

"No, he has not been bothered by office-seekers, nor, in fact, with political duties at all. We have heard from him regularly by telegraph. We last received word from him yesterday. He has succeeded excellently in the aim of his trip. As he has not been bothered he has been able to secure rest from the fatigue of the campaign. He will not return until the last moment before it is necessary for him to appear at the City Hall."

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers; warmer.
Sun rises at 5:24 a. m.; sets at 6:37 p. m.
Moon sets at 2:51 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	*Arrived.*	*Sailed.*
HAVRE	La Touraine.	
LIVERPOOL	Cufic	
LONDON	Montana	Georgian.
LONDON		Pennland.
QUEENST'WN.		Campania.

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OUT ON $500 BAIL.

Spalding Avoids Writs and Gives Bonds Before Hall.

MUST APPEAR APRIL 19.

Dr. A. W. Harlan Accompanies Him and Acts as Surety.

CONFERS WITH BONDSMEN.

Detectives Watch All Day to Serve the Warrants.

DEPOSITORS JOIN FOR HOT FIGHT.

President Charles W. Spalding of the defunct Globe Savings Bank arrived in Chicago last night at 9 o'clock on the Baltimore and Ohio road, coming from Grand Calumet Heights, Ind., and leaving the train before it reached the city depot.

After consultation with some of his friends whom he met privately he went to the residence of William T. Hall, Justice of the Peace, No. 3519 Calumet avenue, where he gave bonds for his appearance in court in answer to the charges of receiving money when he knew the bank to be insolvent. This charge had been made by Frank E. Stone.

Mr. Spalding went to Justice Hall's house in a carriage and was accompanied by Dr. Allison W. Harlan, No. 4414 Greenwood avenue, one of his bondsmen to the university trustees, and by Herbert Skinner, his private secretary. Dr. Harlan signed the bail bond.

Bond Fixed at $500.

Justice Hall placed the amount of the bond at $500, and set April 19 for the hearing of the case. Then the two departed—Mr. Spalding going with Mr. Harlan to his Greenwood avenue home, and Mr. Skinner proceeding alone to the City Hall, where he filed a copy of the bond with Police Sergeant Williams.

Dr. Harlan and Mr. Spalding, on reaching the former's home, met a number of the other bondsmen for the President, and the house, which had been dark at midnight, was at 1 o'clock this morning brilliantly lighted. It is understood a full conference over the condition of the university's funds ensued.

It was announced last night that the sureties would hold a more formal meeting on Tuesday in the office of Dr. Harlan. At the same time the trustees of the university will meet in Chicago to consider the same matter.

Detective Sergeants Stible and Burke learned late last night that Spalding had arrived in the city and that he might be at Dr. Harlan's house. They went there early this morning and were assured that neither Dr. Harlan nor Spalding was there and that the former would probably not be home before breakfast. While there they learned that Spalding had surrendered himself and his bond was at the Central Station. So they withdrew.

Watch to Serve Warrants.

Earlier in the day the city detectives had not relaxed their efforts to capture Mr. Spalding. They were not then sure he was at the hunting and fishing club at Grand Calumet Heights.

They were handy all day to the Byron street district in Cuyler, hoping for an opportunity to serve the warrants. The residence of Assistant Cashier Berry Ervin, No. 501 Byron avenue, was also an object of especial interest, since it was known Mr. Spalding had been a temporary resident there until Friday night, when he went to the Calumet outing grounds.

Sharp watch was kept by the police also on the 9 o'clock train which arrived by way of the Baltimore and Ohio from the Calumet region. No sign of Mr. Spalding appeared to them, although subsequent developments made it sure he came into the city by that road.

Some Assets Are Found.

Within the last forty-eight hours the following additions to the Globe Savings Bank's assets have been made:

Real estate deeded to the receiver by C. W. Spalding	$ 60,000
Deed for 960 acres of Iowa land, signed over by Miss S. Louise Ervin	40,000
Property at No. 39 Junior terrace, signed over by Miss Ervin	20,000
Mortgage bonds turned over by Miss Ervin	1,000
Total	$121,000

Bonds Found in Vaults.

Besides these assets, in the search of the deposit vaults on Saturday afternoon Henry W. Leman of the Chicago Title and Trust company, receiver, came across bonds and securities of different kinds that on their face value are said to run to about $100,000. Mr. Leman, under orders from Judge Tuley, refuses to discuss the find he made there in any way, but THE TRIBUNE has this information from good sources.

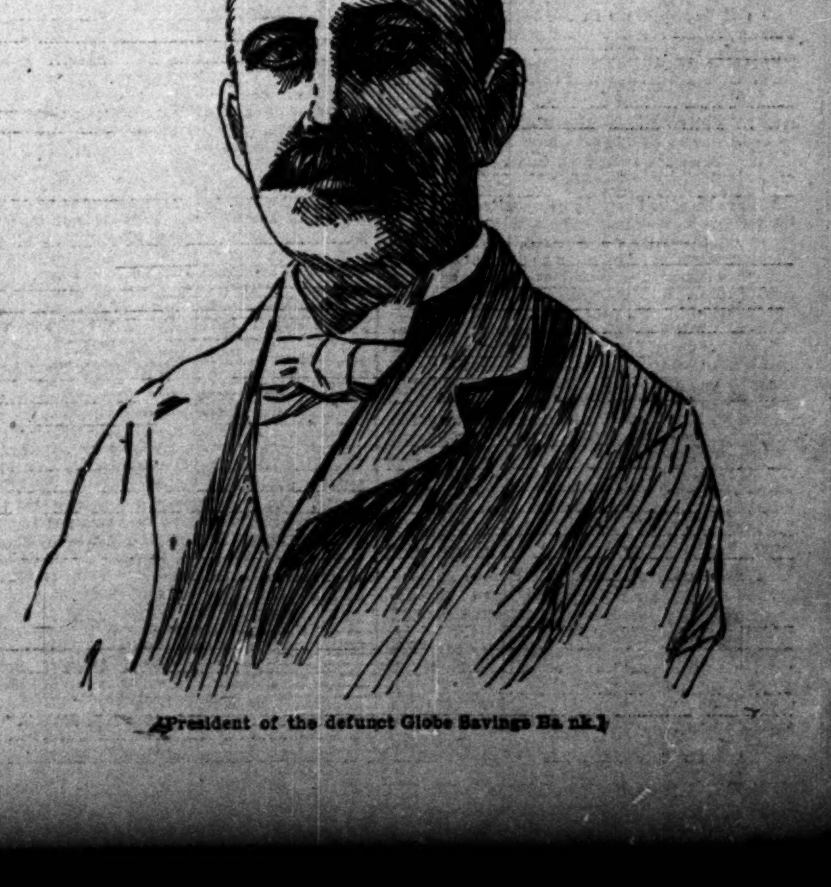
There were also found in the boxes which Mr. Leman opened with a drill a lot of University of Illinois bonds. They were unmarked. The total value of such bonds in the possession or supposed to be in the possession of Charles W. Spalding as Treasurer of the university is $418,000. The best information that could be had as to those found in the vault on Saturday is that they represented about a quarter of that amount.

Some Taken, Some Left.

The university bonds that were discovered were not taken away from the Globe vaults, but the others, which are believed to be the property of President Spalding, were taken to the vaults of the Chicago Title and Trust company. The more important ones were taken there in a cab very late on Saturday evening.

The remainder of the university bonds

CHARLES WARREN SPALDING.



President of the defunct Globe Savings Bank.

were still unaccounted for last night, but the receiver was using every effort to find out if President Spalding had any other places of deposit in the city, and was also endeavoring to learn something about his personal account at the Northwestern National Bank.

After the failure of the bank last Monday Cashier C. E. Churchill announced he would stand by the ship and help the receiver to marshal the assets for the benefit of depositors. He declared on that occasion:

"I think more of the white and anxious faces of the depositors than I do for any one else."

And the depositors feel that he has stood by them faithfully. The securing of the additional assets named above was largely due to Mr. Churchill's efforts.

At Grand Calumet Heights.

It now appears that Spalding has been spending most of his time since the failure of the bank at the Grand Calumet Heights Shooting and Fishing culb, the home of which is located one and a half miles east of a flag station on the Baltimore and Ohio road between Edgemoor and Miller's. The club is about two miles from the mouth of the Calumet River. The trains stop there only on signals. Mr. Churchill knew his President was there, and a day or two ago he paid him a visit and induced him to sign the deed for $60,000 worth of property in Lake View, which was turned over to the Treasurer. He used the argument that the property would about cover the President's liability as the heaviest stockholder in the bank.

It was Cashier Churchill also who learned that Miss S. Louise Ervin had certain property, which he believed should revert to the assets of the bank or to the benefit of the creditors. The Lake View property turned over by Spalding is subject to a dower interest, as his wife, Mrs. Lizzie Spalding, who lives in Byron avenue, refused to sign the deed.

Miss Ervin in the Case.

It was when Spalding was in the coal business with his brother-in-law, Abraham Mitchell, who, by the way, is one of his bondsmen, that he first met Miss Ervin, who was employed as stenographer in their office. She was the daughter of W. M. Ervin, a carpenter then, and now living in the house on Byron avenue, which Detective Sergeants Stible and Burke invaded early yesterday morning in their search for Spalding. They found no one there but Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ervin, and their son, Berry Ervin, assistant cashier of the Globe.

Miss Ervin is 28 years old, and began her duties in Spalding, Mitchell & Co.'s offices ten years ago. She was a very efficient employé. C. W. Spalding took an interest in her, and she went to Boston, where she was educated at Harvard Annex.

After her return from there she has assisted Mr. Spalding in his literary work. He has published a book, "The Spalding Memorials," giving a history of the Spalding family in England and America. When Berry Ervin was old enough to go to work—he is two years younger than his sister, S. Louise—he began as a messenger in the Globe Savings Bank, which had in the meantime been started by Spalding, Altgeld, and others.

Churchill Found It Out.

Just under what circumstances the property which has been signed over to the receiver came into the possession of Miss Ervin is not known. But Cashier Churchill, by careful investigation of records, found out about it. One piece consisted of 960 acres of land near Idaho Falls, Idaho. The deed for it, which was only recorded last January, showed that it had been deeded to Miss Ervin for a consideration of less than $10,000. The deed had been made several years earlier and was signed by Spalding and the wife from whom he is now separated.

Spalding owns a canal near the property and the water right gives a much greater value to the property than is given in the deed.

Since the failure of the bank its officials have been using a room in the Unity Building. Miss Ervin met Churchill there, and he induced her to sign the bond.

What Churchill Told Her.

He said last night:

"I told her that she would have to show she had the amount of money named in the deed, and that she had paid it for the property; that she would have to show it in court; and that I did not believe she had ever had the amount of money.

"The property on Junior terrace, near the Marine Hospital, was, according to the deed, sold to her by one Oleston. Its value was $20,000, but there is a mortgage on it for $5,000 or $9,000. The bonds were on mortgages on property around Byron avenue. She had received them from Spalding. Her father, mother, and brother were with her, and although they were not inclined to let her give up everything, she finally signed to the receiver.

"This house, No. 528 Larchmont avenue, was in Berry Ervin's name. It is mortgaged to the bank—yes, and to the eaves—and has been turned over to the receiver.

Churchill's Own Property.

"I owned property around here, and the finest flat building in Ravenswood, together worth $27,000, and in which I have an equity of $12,000. I have deeded it all to the receiver. I am going to protect the depositors if I can.

"While the university people have been trying to find the law on the subject we have been gathering in the assets. The question now is whether we will be able to keep what we have secured, as we are not sure whether or not Spalding owes anything to the bank outside of his liability as a stockholder."

Prof. Shattuck, business agent of the University of Illinois, it appears, knew Spalding's whereabouts, as he visited him last Thursday, returning to this city on the evening of that day.

Leman Is Still Reticent.

Henry W. Leman said last night that he was not yet able to tell the condition of the bank. Asked about the call made on him by Miss Ervin, he declined to give any information, but acknowledged the call was not a social one.

"Was it in connection with the business of the bank?" he was asked.

"I decline to answer," was his reply.

Herbert Skinner, Spalding's private secretary, and an assistant worked all day yesterday in the office in the Monadnock Block working out Spalding's report as Treasurer of the University Board, which was promised for the board meeting tomorrow.

Bondsmen Refused Release.

It was discovered yesterday that some time after the second bond of C. W. Spalding for $850,000, given in 1895, was approved "by the advice of the Governor," two of the sureties became especially worried and made application through Treasurer Spalding for release. The trustees, however, by formal vote, refused to release them. Trustee S. A. Bullard of Springfield learned last November that some of the sureties were well-nigh bankrupt and addressed Trustee Armstrong in Chicago, advising him to ascertain if the bond was impaired thereby, giving notice that he would ask the board to call for additional surety if found necessary. Mr. Armstrong, it is said, reported that the bond was weakened by these failures, but not enough to make it unsafe, and the matter was not brought up at the December meeting.

GLOBE DEPOSITORS FORM TO FIGHT.

Angry Men and Women Elect Officers, Denounce Spalding, and Say They Want to Lynch Altgeld.

Eight hundred angry depositors in the Globe Savings Bank crowded into a little room on the third floor of No. 104 Randolph street yesterday afternoon to protest against the treatment they had received at the hands of C. W. Spalding, its President, and his fellow-officers, and to organize an association for the purpose of rescuing, if possible, some portion of their savings, which had been tied up by the bank's failure.

A permanent organization was effected and an Executive committee appointed to direct legal proceedings and select counsel. From first to last it was a stormy meeting, where angry men and excited women joined in furious denunciations of the bank officials.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld was frequently denounced and more than once there were cries of "Lynch him," "Send him to the penitentiary with Spalding and the rest of the gang."

The meeting was called to order shortly after 4 o'clock by F. E. Stone, one of the depositors, who has already begun criminal proceedings and who issued the call.

The association was organized by the election of Stone as President and D. H. Rank as Secretary.

Mr. Stone then introduced the resolutions which were printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday and credited to him. They call the attention of the General Assembly to the large number of bank failures that have occurred within the State during the last few months and urge legislation for the establishment of a State Banking Department, to have supervision over all banking institutions of the State, and urge also the enactment of more stringent criminal laws for the punishment of defaulting bankers.

Considerable opposition developed toward these resolutions. Some of those present thought the existing laws were good enough if they were only enforced, and that it would be of small avail to enact more laws, where, as they said, politicians are elected to the highest office in the State and thus given the power to evade them.

"We don't want any more laws," shouted one angry depositor in the rear of the hall. "What we want is our money, and we should not waste time passing resolutions of this kind, but take immediate action towards recovering it."

Stone Resolutions Carried.

A motion to lay on the table was defeated and the resolutions were declared carried.

A constitution and by-laws, which had been prepared in advance by Chairman Stone, was submitted and adopted. It provided that the name of the depositors' organization should be known as the Globe Savings Bank Depositors' Association. Its officers are to consist of a President, Secretary, and counsel. The President and Secretary, with two members to be appointed by the former, will constitute the Executive committee, which committee may appoint such other officers as may be deemed necessary.

Hitch Over Counsel.

The meeting found it a hard matter to agree upon the manner of appointment of the counsel for the association. Chairman Stone said it was necessary to appoint some one immediately to appear before Judge Tuley this morning to assist in the criminal prosecutions that had been commenced.

Chairman Stone announced that Edward J. Dahms will appear on his behalf before Judge Tuley and by a unanimous vote Attorney Gray was named to represent the depositors. This the latter agreed to do free of cost.

The permanent counsel for the association will be chosen by a committee consisting of the five largest depositors present at the meeting. They are:

A. R. Wheeler, No. 6223 Cottage Grove avenue.
A. P. Bayton, State and Forty-eighth streets.
E. A. Barnes, No. 7814 Union avenue.
F. Schaffer, No. 167 Van Buren street.
Fred Clark, No. 77 Fiftieth street.

In addition to the above-named committee, the Executive committee was completed by the selection of A. P. Boynton and E. A. Barnes to act in connection with the President and Secretary.

Chairman Stone announced that President David B. Lyman of the Chicago Title and Trust company had agreed to do all in his power to close up the business of the bank quickly, and protect the interests of the depositors.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

The depositors present at the meeting included the following:

L. W. McNamee,
C. H. Glascott,
J. B. Harrison,
H. W. Swengott,
M. J. MacNamara,
W. A. Parker & Co.,
C. E. Burnap,
W. Nugerer,
W. F. Cochran,
G. E. Grady,
John A. Kern,
Mrs. C. Hartman,
George Clark,
W. F. Kipp,
F. Englehardt,
W. C. Morris,
C. H. Smith,
Iver Newton,
Angeline Whittney,
Tony Wanorey,
Chas. H. Murray,
William E. Wolf,
A. E. Taylor,
Asa Bacon,
Charles Bacon,
W. F. Huntington,
Mrs. Elma Latimore,
A. R. Wheeler,
Wendt Bros.,
J. G. Mathewson,
John Selford,
Louis Hanson,
B. Nendick,
W. E. Deibler,
B. I. Young,
J. Walbey,
Mrs. Gladys Todd,
S. O. Cantie,
Mrs. Clara Eisemann,
Dr. Helen P. Phillips,
Luella Young,
Helen M. Young,
E. A. Kimball,
M. Ladenburger,
Mrs. Q. Peterson,
George J. Aimes,
Charles J. McCormick,
C. E. Ricketts,
H. B. Abbott,
Louis Orsola,
Mrs. C. S. Barton,
Mrs. Celestia M. Clark,
A. E. Schroder,
William Olson,
W. J. Kennedy,
J. Schaefer,
J. F. Groot,
Idella Furman,
Nellie T. Hillman,
Mary F. Maxten,
Emily Maxten,
Helen M. Maxten,
Jessie M. Brown,
Robert Brown,
Margaret Keltie,
Fred E. Schottenhofe,
Lau Austria,
F. E. Bromblicen,
James P. Morris,
John Elafson,
Anthony Alspach,
J. H. Warder,
Mrs. E. Roberts,
John W. Weise,
Bridget Langney,
H. A. Kaufman,
M. I. Smith,
W. J. Beeman,
E. A. Schwartz,
Mary E. Clark,
Emily F. Bradley,
Mary E. Bradley,
Michael Cody,
Kate Kraft,
E. M. Reynolds,
Mrs. D. Forbes,
Jennie Webber,
W. J. Dickson,
John Jamieson,
E. Ochler,
Charles Hoaldsworth,
H. H. Matlock,
D. H. Ranck,
S. F. Stewart,
W. E. Wisdom.
Mrs. Sarah Colby,
Olga Reach,
Mrs. H. Schwartchild,
Orvis Lansberry,
W. J. McGrath,
Charles J. Horton,
H. A. Sundenmacker,
M. M. Roth,
J. Schram,
F. M. Cooner,
F. E. Bunbury,
D. Lautermann,
A. Von Degen,
Gustav von Degen,
James Culbertson,
A. R. Wheeler,
Wendt Bros.,
J. G. Mathewson,
Franklin Miles,
Frederick Clark,
Strets & Clottie Co.,
Mrs. von Borst,
Katherine J. Byrne,
E. F. Malone,
C. N. Brooks,
H. Simons,
Peter Quinn,
H. F. Wichmann,
William S. Hewitt,
Conrad Fabian,
P. H. Brown,
W. H. Rogers,
August Damrow,
James C. De-Vallin,
C. W. Trayson,
O. M. Custer,
E. E. Paradis,
J. J. O'Brien,
Alexander Stoll,
Harry Jones,
M. Keating,
Bessie Reinhart,
A. P. Rezean,
H. Krause,
John H. Morrison,
W. A. Flanagan,
G. W. Carver,
Thomas Keith,
B. F. Sample,
E. F. Malone,
C. S. N. Hollberg,
Thomas Jenison,
A. G. Cain,
B. Stephens,
W. A. G. Brownlee,
J. E. Dings,
O. H. Limker,
J. Doubrauwa,
Sven E. Peterson,
M. J. Rouse,
J. A. Reed,
Alfred Holmgren,
H. Shede,
C. A. Carlson,
W. Terry,
Ed Feigenbaum,
Richard J. Harrison,
[illegible]
Sarah Hathaway,
A. E. Spalding,
W. A. Cooper,
Lillie B. Mattice,
Wilson Milton,
H. E. Vanderlip,
J. J. Bell,
L. E. Thamer,
George H. Kilborn,
John J. Johnck,
J. A. Jenvey,
James Dwyer,
N. Hittberg,
Charles Ehlers,
A. J. Wallace,
T. H. Patterson,
A. W. Hardy,
D. O'Connor,
John Ring,
Henry Velten & Co.,
C. C. Hawkins,
E. Wiley,
F. E. Post,
Mrs. Catherine Bransby,
R. De Roode,
R. J. Barringer.

Depositors who failed to attend yesterday's meeting are requested to send their names and addresses to F. E. Stone, No. 134 Van Buren street.

YOUNG SPALDING WOULDN'T HAVE HID

Son Criticises the Father's Course, but Keeps His Secret, and the Banker's Physician Is Reticent.

Charles W. Spalding and his wife separated two years ago. The former went to live with his sister, Mrs. Alexander Lozo, and her husband at the Plaza, while Mrs. Spalding found a home in Cuyler at No. 518 Byron avenue, next door to the home of her son.

C. R. Spalding, the son, was inclined to criticise the actions of his father yesterday, especially his going into hiding.

"I think my father made a great mistake in secreting himself," he said. "Of course he was ill, but it seems to me it would have been wiser for him to have made his whereabouts known and then to have kept out the reporters. He wasn't obliged to answer questions.

"As far as I know, my father never lived at the home of Mr. Ervin. He has apartments at the Plaza, and his sister and her husband live with him. I don't think he has been near Mr. Ervin's home in the last few days.

"The bank is interested in the property where Mr. Ervin lives, but not to any greater amount than the place is worth. I know my father has had an interest in a large amount of Cuyler property, but none of it has been overvalued."

The residence of Assistant Cashier Berry Ervin, No. 501 Byron avenue, where the elder Spalding was staying until last Friday, before he left the city, was closed yesterday, and rings at the doorbell were not answered. Mr. and Mrs. Lozo, with whom President Spalding resides when he is not suffering from attacks of "nervous prostration," were also away, and it was said at the Plaza that they had been gone for several days.

President Spalding has been attended during his attack of "nervous prostration" by Dr. Henry Hooper, No. 541 North State street. After the former left the city his physician sent his medicine to him by express.

Dr. Hooper said yesterday afternoon:

"Spalding is about one hour's ride from Chicago. I haven't seen him since he left the city, but he was under my care before that time and I have been sending him medicine since then.

"It was absolutely necessary that he should go somewhere and recover from the nervous prostration from which he has been suffering since the affairs of the bank approached a crisis. Last Saturday he was confined to his bed and was seriously ill, but I think he will be well enough to come to the city tomorrow. I understand he will be in court when he is wanted.

"Spalding has suffered from similar attacks of nervous prostration before this. I suppose the worry over the affairs at the bank has brought on this last attack."

IS A STRIKING BEAUTY.

SOMETHING ABOUT YOUNG ELLIOT SHEPARD'S WIFE.

Civil Marriage Performed a Week Ago and Religious Ceremony Is Advised by the Groom's Mother—Denied That the New Mrs. Shepard Has Been a Chorus Girl—Few Women in New York Outshine Her in Gowns or Gems.

New York, April 11.—[Special.]—Society was vastly surprised today over the news that young Elliot Fitch Shepard, grandson of William H. Vanderbilt, had married Mrs. Esther Potter. It is learned also that they had really been married for a week and more, by a civil ceremony, but young Shepard did not let the secret out until Friday, when he told all to his widowed mother. On the earnest protestation of the son that he dearly loved his wife Mrs. Shepard advised him to have a religious ceremony performed by the family pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Accordingly, the young people were married that evening at Dr. Hall's house. No member of the Vanderbilt or Shepard family was present. After this marriage they went to the Plaza Hotel and registered as E. F. Shepard and wife. Wednesday they will sail for Europe.

Mrs. Shepard's maiden name was Esther Wiggins. Her father was a grocer at Greenport, Long Island. He is dead, but her mother still lives and is highly respectable. Mrs. Shepard is now 27 years old and remarkably handsome. She is short in stature, plump, but not stout, and has brown eyes and beautiful blonde hair.

Few Can Outshine Her.

There are few women in New York who can outgown her or outshine her in gems. Whenever she appears in public places, such as the park, or on the drive, or at places of amusement, she has always demanded and received a generous amount of attention.

When 16 she married Alfred Potter of Orient, L. I., but the Potter household soon broke up, and Potter went to Philadelphia, where he died, it is said, four years ago. Mrs. Potter came to New York. She was handsome and ambitious. First she boarded. Then, after awhile, she went to live in a flat on the second floor of No. 225 West Forty-third street. The apartments were furnished luxuriously and artistically.

Two years ago Mrs. Potter moved to a more fashionable and expensive apartment house at No. 23 West Sixty-fifth street, where she remained until May 1, 1896. While living there she became acquainted with young Elliot F. Shepard. Nobody knew his name, but he was referred to by the other dwellers as the "tall, slim young man with the beaver hat." His sleighs, and, later in the season, his carriages, were frequently before her door, although Mrs. Potter had a very swagger turnout of her own. The Shepard equipages were even finer, and frequently the young couple could be seen starting in the park or Riverside drive.

Often Seen at the Theaters.

Of more recent date the young people have been often seen at the different theaters. Almost nightly, until a week ago, Mrs. Potter and Mr. Shepard dined, either before or after the theater, at the Palm Garden of the Imperial Hotel.

When the beautiful widow left the Sixty-fifth street house she took an elegantly furnished suite in the Hotel Grenoble for several months, until she went to housekeeping by herself in a fine dwelling in West Fifty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

She was in comparative seclusion there until two and a half months ago, when she gave up the house and stored the furniture. Her next abiding place was the Hotel Savoy, where she staid two months. She attracted attention there for her handsome and appropriate costumes and her well-bred air. She dressed richly, but with perfect taste. She moved no more until her marriage with Mr. Shepard.

The story that Mrs. Potter had been on the stage is denied.

Young Shepard's personal friends say he was head over heels in love with the handsome widow, and had abundantly proved it by his constant devotion during many months. They have been seen driving together in Central Park many times. They drove through the park today in a hired hansom.

SAYS DECISION IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

William D. Guthrie Argues Against the Recent Anti-Trust Decision of the Supreme Court.

New York, April 11.—[Special.]—William D. Guthrie, a prominent constitutional lawyer here, contributes to the Sun today an article on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association. He argues that the trust act of 1890, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, is unconstitutional, as depriving the people of the freedom of contract guaranteed by the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and points out that the court did not pass on the constitutionality of the act. He says in part:

"By such interpretation of the statute, it now appears that it was the intention of Congress to prohibit and render criminal every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, matters not how reasonable such a contract may be. The people by this statute may be arbitrarily and unreasonably deprived of liberty to trade and freedom of contract or to pursue their ordinary avocations by what were heretofore entirely legitimate business methods.

"The fifth amendment applies solely to Congress and provides that 'no person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.'

"The liberty to adopt and follow a lawful industrial or commercial pursuit is certainly 'infringed upon, limited, perhaps weakened or destroyed, by such legislation' as the trust act, which renders it criminal for individuals or corporations to pursue legitimate business methods or to make reasonable contracts for the protection of their property rights.

"The test of constitutionality is not what may be done legitimately as to the particular individuals or corporations before the court, but what may be done within the scope and intention of the statute, or be asserted under its authority. We must judge the law by what it purports to ordain as to individuals engaged in private business pursuits. That is the test of constitutionality. Can individuals be deprived of liberty of contract in this arbitrary manner?

"The trust act is entire and indivisible; it says, 'Every contract.' It cannot be constitutional as to railroads and void as to others, coming within the legal import of the unlimited term 'every contract,' as interpreted by the court.

"It is to be hoped a decision will be promptly obtained upon the vital proposition whether, under the guise of regulating commerce, Congress can unreasonably and arbitrarily restrain trade and commercial intercourse without violating the fifth amendment."

Mr. Guthrie intimates that under such a ruling associations of workingmen engaged in inter-State commerce and organized to increase wages by peaceful and lawful means are apparently prohibited. In support of his position he cites, among other cases, that of Munn vs. Illinois, the well-known elevator case, based on granger legislation in Illinois twenty years ago. The Supreme Court decided the State Legislature's power to regulate the charges of corporations "clothed with a public interest" is not the equivalent of confiscation.

OPPOSES WOMAN'S BACHELOR CLUB.

Miss Willard Fears the Effect on the Morality of the Members—Says It Is Short Lived.

New York, April 11.—[Special.]—The threatened invasion of the East by the proselyting emissaries of what is known in Edwardsburg, Ind., as the "Woman's Bachelor club" is beginning to attract the attention of advanced and thinking women in this part of the United States. It is doubtful if they will welcome the Indiana organization with open arms.

Miss Frances Willard, who is visiting New York on Woman's Christian Temperance Union business, said today in speaking of the Indiana organization:

"To begin with, the name of the club is a misnomer, and I would not belong to an organization with such a title. I am under the impression that it is destined to live but a short time. As to the effect such a movement will have on the morality of its members, I regret that such organizations have a tendency to form among those who belong to them either the liquor or tobacco habit."

Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the State W. C. T. U., said: "I cannot understand how a woman properly trained at home can join an organization like the Woman's Bachelor club."

Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis was vigorous in her denunciation of the members of the Edwardsburg organization.

PREACHES BY SIGNS TO DEAF-MUTES.

Father Stadelman, the "Silent Orator" of the Jesuit Order, Pursues His Work in Gotham.

New York, April 11.—[Special.]—No soul-stirring music, no brilliant oratory, marked the services this afternoon in the chapel attached to St. Francis Xavier's Church. The marble altar, draped in somber purple, was aflame with lighted tapers; the priest was clad in all his vestments, but not a sound of the ritual escaped his lips. Around him, in prayerful attitudes, were 100 women, in dress and appearance not unlike other women, but they, too, were as silent as the sweet-faced statues of Madonnas which looked down upon them from the niches in the chapel walls.

The priest was the Rev. Father Joseph H. Stadelman, who is known far and wide as the "silent orator" of the Jesuit order. The 100 women were all members of the deaf-mute class, to which the priest has been giving religious instructions for some years.

Father Stadelman had come from Maryland to conduct a mission, or a spiritual retreat, for these unfortunates, whose inability to hear makes it impossible for them to participate in the ordinary church services. It is the first time that a retreat has ever been held for the mutes, and the way they turned out to attend the devotions gladdened the heart of the priest. Father Stadelman has made a life study of the sign language. He has prepared a dictionary which he calls "The Silent Tongue," and it contains every sign known to the deaf-mute language.

The services today consisted of the recitation of the rosary, after which the priest ascended the altar and delivered a silent discourse on "Sin."

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Fire Chief Complains of Green Policemen Who Do Not Know How to Turn in Alarms.

New York, April 11.—[Special.]—Chief Bonner of the Fire Department is making loud complaints against green policemen, who don't know how to send in fire alarms, and has sarcastically suggested that they be sent to night school. There are a lot of rural policemen on the force who accepted Roosevelt's invitation and came here from farms and small towns in the State to travel beats. Some of these new policemen can plow as straight a furrow as ever was turned up or milk a cow, but they can't dodge cable cars; any bunko man can become their intimate friend, and if you ask them where the Postoffice is they are lost. Of course they will learn, but they are green, and Chief Bonner is very anxious that they should learn all about fire alarm boxes before the city burns up. He strongly recommends that a special school of instruction be opened to teach policemen from the country how to turn in a fire alarm.

The engines have been late at many fires recently. The Chief suspected that the fire-alarm system was out of order. He sent around inspectors, and they reported the fire-alarm service was working like a charm. Then the Chief investigated the men who turned in the alarms, and he found enough to warrant him in making a complaint at police headquarters against the "greenhorns" on the force.

He found that the rural policemen when they discovered a fire or were told of one, ran with admirable promptness to the nearest alarm box. Most of them opened the little door of the box. Then, of course, a bell rang, and the policeman went away, perfectly satisfied that the gongs in the engine-houses were ringing. Scarcely one of them knew enough to turn the handle within the box. Usually a citizen, who perhaps never has seen a cow or a plow, explained to the policeman how to turn in the alarm. Of course, the engines were late.

Chief Bonner discovered one policeman who did not even know how to open the door of an alarm box. He tugged at the handle on the door as if he was trying to pull down the telegraph pole on which it was fixed, and finally yelled wildly: "Get me an ax, and I'll bust the durned old thing open."

Chicagoans in New York.

The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels today:

Astor—C. M. MacLaren, F. L. Gross, C. S. Burdick, W. J. English.
Fifth Avenue—C. J. Peck, J. Walsh, Miss Walsh, D. B. Shipman, V. J. Walsh, G. H. Laflin, J. A. Hunt.
Gilsey—J. J. Stream.
Grand—H. R. Harrison, F. W. Bates.
Hoffman—E. E. Worthington, C. L. Bliss, E. Waller.
Holland—C. P. Cromwell, Mrs. J. M. Jones, E. C. Bode, Miss H. Wallace, Mrs. E. Roddin, W. G. Sickel, W. B. Lewis, H. T. Birch, E. F. Carpenter.
Imperial—E. A. Benizer, H. N. Morow, W. S. Bogle, S. C. Fish, O. G. Molkaw.
Manhattan—R. H. Poole, W. Thomas.
Murray Hill—F. F. Abbott, F. M. Montgomery.
Westminster—K. Takano.

ROB A VETERAN OF PENSION MONEY.

Thugs Lure Le Roy Dumond Into an Alley, Beat and Plunder Him—Three Arrested.

Le Roy Dumond, an old soldier from the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, came to Chicago last week to draw his pension. Yesterday afternoon he met with disaster on the "levee."

A stranger found the old man in a saloon in Clark street and took him out to "see the sights." The victim was taken into the alley between Clark street and Custom House place, beaten into insensibility, and robbed of his clothes and $35.

Detectives McDonald, Wooldridge, and Fitzgerald arrested "Tom" McGowan, T. J. Wilson, and "Jerry" Murphy. Wilson wore a suit of clothes which Dumond identified as those taken from him, while Murphy had on a hat which the old man says he recognized. He identified McGowan as the "affable stranger."

Old Time Printers' Election.

The quarterly meeting of the Old Time Printers was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Conrad Kahler; Vice-President, D. J. Hines; Secretary, William Mill. Resolutions on the death of Jeremiah S. Thompson, for forty years a well-known local printer, were adopted and an engrossed copy sent to his family. It was decided to hold the annual picnic in July.

Testimony in the Elmhurst Case.

Master in Chancery H. H. Goodrich will take testimony on Wednesday in the office of Judge Brown, Tacoma Building, in the injunction proceedings begun before Judge Upton of Du Page County against Leo Mayer, George Hankins, and others restraining them from operating a pool-room at Elmhurst.

"I DO LOVE IAN MACLAREN!"
"HOOT, MON!"
—Life.

PORTE HOLDS IT AS WAR.

SPEAKS OF THE INVADING GREEKS AS REGULARS.

Roar of Artillery Is Heard All Day Sunday at Larissa—Boule Is Summoned in Special Session to Authorize a Greek Loan of 20,000,000 Drachmas—Rumor at Constantinople That Greek Warships Are About to Attack Valona.

(Continued from first page.)

without making much impression. When I left at noon to send this dispatch the Turks still held out, but were firing over the heads of the Greeks. They probably have been taken prisoners ere this.

"This movement is supposed to be general, but as yet I think only six Greeks have been killed here, among them, however, Makris, the leader. But there have been many wounded. The regulars did not participate in the fighting. This place is nine hours distant from a telegraph station. The Italian irregulars are suffering terribly from cold and hunger, and there is much disease among them."

Connivance of Greek Government.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Larissa will say tomorrow:

"As an alleged indication of the connivance of the Greek Government at the raid last Friday it is pointed out that orders were sent to all telegraph stations in the country on the day the band started to refuse to accept messages in cipher, while open telegrams announcing the fact of the raid were not accepted. This recalls the sudden derangement of Greek telegraph communication on the day when Col. Vassos started for Crete, preventing the diplomats from advising their governments of the expedition. It is rumored here that the resignation of M. Delyannis and the Cabinet is possible, and that the powers have again offered the Governorship of Crete to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, but that the Duc de Chartres has advised his son-in-law to decline a candidature which is opposed by Italy and Austria."

Scene at Insurgent Camp.

The Daily News will publish the following dispatch from its Larissa correspondent tomorrow, describing the scene at the insurgent camp near Kalabaka on the eve of the invasion:

"The encampment is in the great forest of Verenvji, close to the frontier. We spent the night in the open air, wrapped in great, shaggy goatskin capotes and lying around camp fires. The morning dawned clear. The bright, fresh verdure and the new foliage of the magnificent plane trees and the deep azure sky gave a fine setting to a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle. The whole corps was drawn up in military order, twelve deep, the Italians, by courtesy occupying the center. Each insurgent was clad in the Hetairia uniform—a white fustnella kilt, short, dark-blue jacket, white leggings, native red shoes, round black cap bearing the gold broidered emblem of the Ethnike Hetairia Society, and a gray capote thrown back from the shoulders and partly concealing the cartridge belt, which is slung shoulderwise across the breast and around the waist. Each man was armed with a new Gras rifle, a revolver, a bayonet, and carried a small military knapsack. The two commanders, ex-officers of the Greek army, were on horseback in front of their men. Two priests from the Village of Kouveltri were present, and when a square was formed they assisted the monk who performed mass, the chief feature of which was a prayer for the liberation of 'our brothers in Crete, Macedonia, and Epirus.'"

The object of the invaders was to make their way through the mountain passes and to cut off all communication between Macedonia and Epirus. Once well intrenched in the mountain ranges it would take a whole army corps to dislodge them. The invaders fired a few badly aimed shells during the fighting without hitting the Turks.

The Chronicle's special correspondent at Athens, Mr. Henry Norman, will say tomorrow:

"As a result of interviews which I have had today (Sunday) with King George, M. Delyannis, and M. Skouzes, it seems to me the situation could not be much worse short of actual war. The last words of the Premier to me tonight were: 'I have but little hope.'

"The Servian Government has summoned all the officers of the reserve, the militia, and the national guard. The Servian insurgents are now on the Macedonian frontier and the Servian Government is sending ammunition there continuously."

Interview with Prince Constantine.

New York, April 11.—The Press will tomorrow print the following from its special correspondent at Larissa, Thessaly:

"I had a personal interview with the Crown Prince Constantine, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek troops, at his headquarters here this afternoon. The Prince talked freely of the situation now confronting the people. He said:

"I am fully prepared to make war when it becomes necessary. My troops are in excellent condition and the warlike spirit prevails in the soul of every man under arms. If the Turkish army should make any attempt to cross the frontier and attack us I should act promptly, but I shall not do anything to force the crisis. In the face of any popular demonstration favorable to a declaration of war I am convinced that my soldiers would prove true to their allegiance and obey me, no matter what influence was brought to bear on them.

"The incursion into Turkish territory by several rebel bands of armed Greeks was wholly unauthorized by me, and absolutely against my policy and my instructions from the King. Their attack upon the Moslems will, by no means, be used as an excuse to begin war, and I shall do my utmost to prevent a repetition of such a violation of the neutrality laws. The Turkish position captured by these rebels will not be occupied by the Greek army, nor will we aid the invaders in any way. I shall remain here without taking any aggressive action, unless forced to, no matter how long it may be, until the Cretan question is finally settled."

Hope of Greece Is in Macedonia.

Vienna, April 11.—The correspondent of the St. Petersburg Gazette has had an interview with Crown Prince Constantine at Larissa and reports the Prince as having said to him:

"I really do not understand why Crete is not given to us. It seems to be feared that Greece will be strengthened by the acquisition of fresh territory. The future of Greece, however, lies not in the south but in the north, not in Crete but in Macedonia."

Greek Outposts Being Strengthened.

The Times will print tomorrow the following dispatch from its correspondent at Larissa:

"Goussio, the accredited representative of the Ethnike Hetairia, tells me that he looks for important news today (Sunday). He has been in conference with Greek Deputies and with leading supporters of the patriotic movement to have recently arrived here, and there seems to have been a deliberate plan to leave in the hands of the Ethnike the initiative.

"The Greek outposts are being quietly strengthened, and small detachments are proceeding to their positions under cover of the darkness.

"The latest information received here on the subject of the raid shows that the invading insurgents first advanced toward Chassanga. It is reported that the Turks opposed the attack with artillery. The Greek losses were twenty-three killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Turkish losses are said to have been much greater. It is rumored that yet another attack was made on the Turks at the rear of Mount Olympus, where the Greeks succeeded in planting a flag. Stringent orders have been issued against irregular fighting and the penalty of death will be imposed for any infraction.

Think War Will Be Declared Today.

"The general impression here is that war will be proclaimed tomorrow (Monday) or Tuesday. The position of affairs is now extremely critical. Although the Turkish army has not yet assumed the offensive, orders to that effect from the Sultan are expected at any moment. All classes of the troops are full of war enthusiasm.

"Some details are at hand at last as to the skirmish near Gravena. On Thursday morning 1,500 Euzoni, uniformed and commanded by Greek officers, crossed the frontier near Baltimen and advanced to a point near Gravena. Here they met a detachment of the Fifteenth Chasseurs, on picket duty in the woods, and hemmed them in. After two hours of sharp fighting the Sixth Battalion of Chasseurs came to the rescue, under the command of Islam Pasha, and drove the Euzoni back to the frontier. The insurgents lost 150 killed. At the same time the Greek artillery was firing upon a Turkish blockhouse, and the firing continued until midnight yesterday, the combatants retaining their respective positions. It is not known how many Turks were killed, but it is said the number was small."

For a Greek Loan.

Athens, April 11.—The President of the Boule has convened a special session to pass measures imperatively needed. It is understood that an international loan of 20,000,000 drachmas is under consideration, and that the government is now negotiating with the banks for that amount.

Accounts are very conflicting as to what really happened last Friday when the frontier was crossed by the insurgents. A special correspondent of the Associated Press went to Larissa last evening (Saturday) and ascertained that the invaders numbered upward of 3,000. Among them were Amilcare Cipriani and his Italian volunteers. The entire force was under the command of three ex-officers of the Greek army, Kapsalopoulas, Mylanos, and Ziepetros, and four Macedonian chiefs, Zermas, Davelis, Vrakas, and Sarantio.

Men Fully Armed.

The rendezvous was at Koniskos, a village near Kalabanka. The men were all fully armed and wore the national costume, their black fur caps bearing the badge and initials of the Ethnike Hetairia embroidered in blue and white, with the words "En Touto Nika" crossing the initials in black.

On Friday a monk from Mount Athos, assisted by his abbot and two deacons, held a religious service at Koniskos, at which all members of the invading body partook of the sacrament and registered the oath of the order, "Liberty or Death." In addition to large quantities of ammunition and provisions the force had £3,000 in gold. During Friday night following the service the frontier was crossed, the force moving in the direction of Schuik.

While this movement was in progress a second band, the number of whom is yet unknown, had a rendezvous at Nezeros, on the frontier, about thirty-five kilometers north of Larissa, and near the coast. This band was similarly equipped, had a similar mission, and took the same oath. It was commanded by the Macedonian Chief, Sinsinikos. It crossed the frontier on Thursday night, marching on Karya.

As everywhere in the vale of Tempe, this portion of the frontier, the roads and bridges are in a condition of thorough repair.

Roar of Artillery Is Heard.

This (Sunday) morning the boom of artillery can be plainly heard at Larissa from the direction of Karya, where Sinsinikos is evidently forcing matters.

Gen. Makris and his staff, with some knowledge of the movements afoot which they were unwilling to impart, left yesterday for Tyrnavos, the most important Greek position near Elassona. Four batteries of reinforcements followed today for the same point. At headquarters they declare that nothing is known as to the raid and will say nothing as to the probable character of the raiders. However, some additional light has been thrown on the subject today by an interview between the representative of the Associated Press and a prominent Greek, who is evidently in close touch with the league and its plans. The Greek said:

"The movement of these bands is all in accordance with a very clearly defined program. For years thousands of Greeks, even little children, on receiving a shilling have been in the habit of putting half of it into a national box in the cause of pan-Hellenism. For many months it has been the plan of the league to stir up all the pan-Hellenic peoples by means of armed bands. Now that a great moment has come in Greek history we have seized upon it. Our aim at present is to get behind the Turkish lines and stir up all our brethren.

Not Animated by Selfish Views.

"Whether or not Europe insists upon the integrity of Turkey, Greece is not animated by selfish views or with any desire for annexing territory to the kingdom. It demands, not only a true and complete independence for heroic Crete, but the same independence for Epirus, Macedonia, and Thrace. And it demands this also for all the subjugated populations of Asia Minor.

"Therefore, Greece will face any danger in order to reach that end. Years of frightful suffering and unnumbered crimes and tyrannies have been forced upon those who are our kinsmen by faith and blood in those countries, and we are pledged in the most solemn way and inspired by the most sacred and ennobling principles of liberty to do all in our power to lift from them the curse which burdens them."

When the attack began, strict orders were sent to all the Greek outposts on the frontier to preserve neutrality and not to open fire until actually attacked by the Turks.

The only casualties reported here are the deaths of two leaders and of three Italians.

The latest advices here report that a portion of the invading forces continues to besiege the barracks at Baltine. The remainder has continued the advance, but to a destination as yet unknown to Athens. It is reported that communications between Metzova and Grevena are cut off.

The Cretan refugees here have addressed a petition to the embassies in which, after reciting the whole history of the Cretan question, they declare that the only possible solution of it is annexation, adding: "We hope that Christian Europe will be moved by our sufferings, martyrdom, and struggles for centuries to support our claims for union with Greece."

The petition is signed by several thousand.

THREATEN CANEA'S WATER SUPPLY.

Cretan Insurgents Are Driven Away by the Use of Field Guns—More Orderly Since Troops Landed.

Canea, Island of Crete, April 11.—Another fire broke out in the vicinity of the Italian barracks, but was extinguished before it had made much progress. A quantity of dynamite bombs was found in a house adjoining the barracks and promptly seized. Since the arrival of the foreign troops the city has been somewhat more orderly and the Mohammedans have ceased to carry arms openly.

The British Vice-Counsel met a number of insurgent leaders in the town yesterday, who informed him that communications addressed to them must hereafter be forwarded through Col. Vassos.

Last evening (Saturday) the insurgents approached the source of the water supply upon which the European troops depend, but retreated after five shots from the field guns. The Greek troops were observed yesterday through field glasses placing their tents about two miles away from the town in the direction of the Alayh plains. Shots were fired at them.

WEYLER REFUSES HIS PERMISSION.

Will Not Grant Leave for Mr. Marriott to Go Beyond the Lines to Secure Crosby's Body.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY T. G. ALVORD JR.]

Havana, via Key West, Fla., April 11.—[Copyright, 1897.]—Gen. Weyler replies to Gen. Lee that he cannot grant permission to Mr. Marriott to go beyond the lines to secure the body of his colleague, Mr. Crosby of the Chicago Record.

Weyler says he would like to oblige in the matter, but he is not willing to assume the responsibility of protecting Mr. Marriott where he cannot do so.

THINK WAR WITH ENGLAND INEVITABLE

Dutch Newspaper at Cape Town Declares Leading Officials of the Transvaal So Believe.

London, April 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town says the Het Dageblad, the Dutch newspaper, declares that leading officials of the Transvaal speak openly of war with England as inevitable, and aver that it will be carried right up to Table Bay.

Succeeds to Grand Duchy.

Cannes, April 11.—Duke Johann Albrecht Schwerin, the brother of the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has assumed the regency of the Grand Duchy. It is now known that the death of the late Grand Duke was due to aneurism of the heart. The Grand Ducal Regent was born at Schwerin Dec. 8, 1857, and was married at Vienna on Nov. 6, 1886, to Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

KELLY MAY QUIT BRADEN

DRAINAGE PRESIDENT SAID TO BE VEXED TO POINT OF REVOLT.

Impatient at the Delay of the Majority in Securing the Right of Way for the Canal Through Joliet—Likely to Fight "Reckless Expenditures" Contemplated in Ottawa Agreement—Eckhart Is Censorious—Other Side States Its Case.

President Kelly of the Drainage Board is becoming impatient at the delay of the Braden majority in that body in securing the right of way for the canal through Joliet. His impatience, people who are near him say, has reached a point where he considers the wisdom of breaking with the members now in control and throwing his support against the "reckless expenditures" that are contemplated in the tentative agreement reached at Ottawa on Saturday.

Mr. Kelly sees the evident purpose of the people of Joliet and others of the valley towns to "hold up" the Drainage Board before permitting it to secure this connecting link. He fears that continued delay will result in materially increasing the cost to the taxpayers of the district.

The minority members contend there has been no necessity for the present delay, and that it has simply resulted in enabling the valley people to perfect their plans for exacting increased extortions from the taxpayers of Chicago and Cook County. It is even hinted that some of the members of the majority are not altogether unfriendly to the contention of the valley people.

Mr. Eckhart's Criticism.

Mr. Eckhart said yesterday:

"The plans should have been prepared and the necessary land should have been secured by condemnation proceedings, if necessary, right after the first of January. The tax levy of 1897 was available for drawing against at that time and the matter should have been settled then. I suggested that course in my last annual report, and there can be no doubt as to its wisdom.

"The old board had agreed upon the Desplaines River route. It seemed the cheapest and best. The plan simply contemplated widening and deepening so as to conduct the water through Joliet without overflow. The land on the route, it is estimated, would have cost $117,000 and the dams $150,000, making the entire cost only about $267,000. Mr. Braden formerly favored that route, which went to the west of the Norton property, but he has since changed his mind. The present delay is bound to add to the cost of the work, and is entirely unnecessary."

Mr. Eckhart was also outspoken regarding the reported agreement at Ottawa on Saturday between representatives of the board and of the valley people, that the law should be so amended that any citizen or municipality of the valley should be authorized to bring mandamus proceedings against the trustees to compel them to cover the cost of any work required.

He denounced it as infamous, saying it would result in giving the trustees the power to impose an unlimited, perpetual tax upon the people of the district.

Braden Gives His Side.

Trustee Braden said, however, this provision was not agreed to at Ottawa—only that regarding the construction of swinging bridges within seven years.

He said the delay in securing the right of way was simply due to the lack of available funds, and that after paying for existing contracts and for the construction of bridges there will be a deficit of $300,000. For this reason, he said, the sanitary district has not thought it wise to incur any additional liability until it knows whether it is to secure the relief asked for from the Legislature. When it does secure this relief the board will begin condemnation proceedings, he said.

Mr. Braden was not disposed to credit the report that President Kelly was giving evidence of a change of heart, although he admitted that Mr. Kelly was impatient of the delay in securing the right of way through Joliet.

POLICEMAN NABS A WALKING ARSENAL

Abraham Tripack, a Thief, Caught with Fourteen Stolen Pistols and Thirty-one Razors.

Though armed with fourteen revolvers, thirty-one razors, fifty-six jackknives, and sixty pairs of scissors, which he had stolen from C. A. Dahlstrom's hardware store, No. 1340 Belmont avenue, Abraham Tripack did not offer fight when Policeman Driscoll of the Sheffield Avenue Station tried to arrest him, but ran like a sprinter. He did not stop till Driscoll had emptied his own revolver at him.

Driscoll saw Tripack coming out of the store about 10 o'clock last night carrying a large bundle and his pockets bulging with plunder and gave chase.

At the station he was searched and $300 worth of fine cutlery and revolvers was found in his pockets and under the lining of his coat.

SAYS PHILIPPINE REVOLT IS OVER.

Spanish Minister at Washington Gets News That 10,803 Rebels Have Surrendered.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Spanish Minister de Lome today received advices that 10,803 rebels in the Philippine Islands have surrendered. Aside from a few marauders in the Province of Nueva Reija, the remainder of the islands is quiet. This surrender the Minister regards as practically settling the rebellion.

SPANISH RELEASE TWO PRISONERS.

Naturalized American and a British Subject Are Given Their Liberty by the Authorities in Cuba.

Havana, April 11.—José Gonzales Curbelo, a naturalized American who has been imprisoned at Guanajay on a charge of conspiracy, has been liberated.

José Bofill, an Englishman, who has been imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba, has been granted an order of release and will be turned over to the British Consul on the understanding that he is to leave the island by the first steamer.

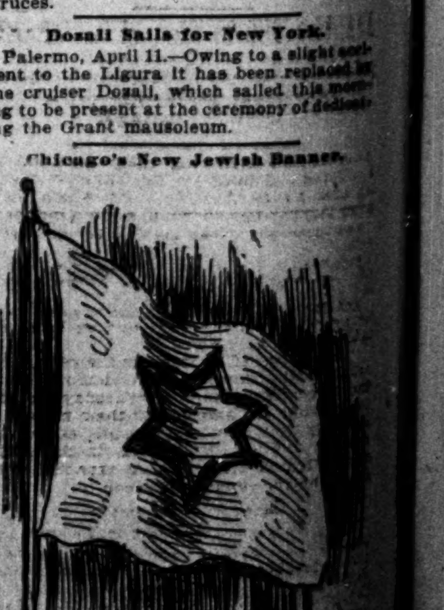
Gen. Weyler at Placetas.

Havana, April 11.—Captain-General Weyler arrived at Placetas yesterday morning accompanied by his staff. He came from Sancti Spiritus, by way of Cienfuegos and Cruces.

Dosali Sails for New York.

Palermo, April 11.—Owing to a slight accident to the Ligura it has been replaced by the cruiser Dosali, which sailed this morning to be present at the ceremony of dedicating the Grant mausoleum.

Chicago's New Jewish Banner.



HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

HUMPHREY BILLS BRING ON A CRISIS.

Public Opposition, Dating from the Birth of the Measures, Waxes as the Crucial Test Approaches.

STATE SENATE TO SIT IN JUDGMENT WEDNESDAY.

Four Chosen Speakers Are Then to Plead the Cause of the People Against Greedy Corporations.

THE TRIBUNE GIVES A REVIEW OF AGITATION THUS FAR.

Character of Street Railway Magnates' Proposals Is Shown in Its True Light at the Beginning.

STAR ROLE ENACTED AT SPRINGFIELD BY PLAUSIBLE C. T. YERKES.

From the first announcement by telegraph of the introduction of the Humphrey street railway bills in the General Assembly the opposition to these measures has steadily grown in Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE has followed each step of their development and has attempted to faithfully portray the real public sentiment. The antagonism to the measures seems to have been almost unanimous.

The best citizens of the city have by their public and private utterances placed themselves on record as against measures which threaten to place this metropolis in the bondage of street railway corporations for the next fifty years. Clubs and labor organizations have passed resolutions against the passage of the bills. Mass-meetings of citizens have been held protesting in vehement terms against the measures. No one has been found to favor them except the small class interested in railway securities.

On Wednesday the State Senate will sit as a whole to hear arguments for and against these bills. Four speakers will be allowed on each side—four for the people and four for the corporations. THE TRIBUNE has steadily taken the stand that no member of the General Assembly who regards public sentiment can conscientiously vote for the bills. The day will be a crucial one for the future prosperity of the great Western city.

Herewith is presented a review of the agitation awakened by the introduction of the Humphrey bills as reflected in the local and editorial columns of THE TRIBUNE.

HUMPHREY BILLS ARE INTRODUCED.

Advices from Springfield Are Accompanied with a Description of Objects Said to Be in View.

On Feb. 18 THE TRIBUNE staff correspondent at Springfield wired the following:

"Senator John Humphrey introduced today three bills on the street railway question, which were referred to the Committee on Railroads. They are of the greatest importance to every community and will make considerably commotion during the session. Their meaning is plain and they are intended to pass the General Assembly. It is understood these bills will be discussed in committee, and representatives of all interests—railroads, municipalities, and citizens thereof—in fact, everybody—will be heard. These measures will certainly be the feature of the session."

Then followed a description of the bills, which are now familiar to Chicagoans and members of the Legislature.

Effect in Local Circles.

THE TRIBUNE printed with this dispatch the following information from local sources:

"Street railroad officials in Chicago were startled out of their boots yesterday. They were, because they said so themselves. Along with the war news from Crete came a telegram from down towards Egypt that Senator Humphrey had walked into the Legislature with a hammer and was busy knocking street railroads. A bill fathered by Senator Humphrey and mothered by no one knows who was introduced yesterday providing for the establishment of a commission for street and elevated railroads, and imposing a tax of $2,000 a year on each mile of road operated.

"The street mileage of the various companies now is as follows:

Companies.	Miles.
Chicago City railway	79.26
West Chicago Street railroad	96.10
North Chicago Street railroad	48.36
Calumet Electric Street railway	45.00
*Cicero and Proviso Electric	3.50
Chicago and North Shore	8.00
South Chicago City railway	16.95
Chicago General railway	8.61
Chicago Electric Transit	9.13
North Chicago Electric	6.75
Ogden Street railway	6.00
Chicago and Jefferson Urban	2.85
North Side Electric	2.84
South Side Elevated	8.21
Lake Street Elevated	6.75
Metropolitan Elevated	11.20
Northwestern Elevated	7.20
Total	366.71

*Lines inside the city limits.

Gross Receipts for Last Year.

"The reports of gross earnings are not given by some of the companies. The North Chicago system and the West Chicago system include in their annual statements receipts and expenditures of some of the auxiliary lines. So far as these figures are obtainable gross receipts for last year or for the preceding year have been as follows:

Chicago City railway	$ 4,264,618
West Chicago Street railroad	4,018,948
North Chicago Street railroad	2,913,710
North Chicago Electric	309,481
Lake Street Elevated	573,638
South Side Elevated (1895)	742,092
Metropolitan Elevated (estimated)	1,000,000
Total	$13,822,487

"Figured on the basis of these tables the tax to be derived from the 366.71 miles of streets occupied would amount to $733,420, and the amount to be derived annually from the 3 per cent tax on the gross income, as shown in the table, would be $414,674. All the mileage included in the table is not in the City of Chicago, though all is in Cook County. The amount to be paid into the City Treasury cannot be accurately figured therefore.

"With the earnings of the other lines, which make no reports public, the gross amount to be paid the State would not be less than $450,000 or $500,000. The two-thirds to be paid the city would therefore be not less than $300,000 a year, and it would increase with the traffic of the road."

ANALYSIS SHOWS THE REAL INTENT.

Measures Ask the People to Sell Their Municipal Birthright for a Mess of Pottage.

On the day following the publication of the foregoing matter THE TRIBUNE made an analysis of these bills, in which their utter iniquity was shown in a vivid manner:

And Jacob said, "Sell me this day thy birthright."

And Esau said, "Behold, I am at the point to die: and what profit shall this birthright do to me?"

And Jacob said, "Swear to me this day," and he sware unto him, and he sold his birthright unto Jacob.

"For a mess of red pottage the people are asked in the Humphrey bill, introduced in the Illinois Senate on Wednesday, to sell the magnificent heritage of their streets to the corporations now operating street car lines over them. And Esau, in the shape of the General Assembly, is expected to be fooled by the cunning of Jacob.

Antonym of Justice.

"The Humphrey bill goes further than any measure to regulate transportation ever entered upon the statute books of an American State. It might be said to be the nadir to the zenith of the granger legislation, which gave to the people the right to regulate the charges of common carriers, after a long contest in the courts.

"Granger legislation said common carriers were subject to the people, represented by their Legislatures and commissions. The Humphrey bill takes from the people not only the right to fix charges for transportation, but deprives them for two-score years of any rightful compensation for the use of public streets.

Worse than "Boodle" Ordinances.

"In contrast with this the so-called boodle ordinances, which have been forced through the City Council under the whip and spur of the companies, become mild and inoffensive.

"The bill has already been accepted as the most important measure which will come before the present Legislature. Yerkes and his associates are not in the habit of moving until they are fairly sure of their ground. They must have been reasonably certain of the passage of the Humphrey bill, else they would not have entered the Legislature asking for anything.

"What the people will get from this surrender of their birthright will be a bagatelle compared with what they will lose.

"For several years owners of the old Chicago street car lines have been in a state of alarm over the approach of the time when their franchises would expire by the terms of the ordinances. They have set up that the franchises have been extended by action of the City Council and have argued earnestly that they had nothing to fear, but still they have kept on fearing. The whistling did little good, except as it would give them a chance to raise technicalities when the question was raised in earnest by the people.

"The street car magnates have seen the advance of the wave of public indignation over the exorbitant price charged the public for the facilities offered. They have witnessed the spread of the idea—which they at first denounced as rank heresy—that the people were entitled to some compensation for the use of their streets.

"It was this growing spirit of public right that the street car magnates had to fear when the time came for the extension of the old franchises.

Compensation Under the Bill.

"For the use of State street for seven miles for forty years the Chicago City railway will pay $14,000; for the Cottage Grove avenue line, some twelve miles, it will pay $24,000. The North Side company will pay about $7,000 for its limits line. For West Madison street the West Side company will pay about $10,000. And so on through the trunk lines.

"Put up for sale to the highest bidder on the expiration of the original franchise, State street alone would bring at least $2,000,000 and with not less than 25 per cent of its gross earnings. Madison street would be worth even more. The North Side lines, while not so valuable, would certainly bring in $1,000,000, with 25 per cent of the receipts on the basis of a five-cent fare.

Three-Cent Fares and $1,000,000.

"If the people choose to take their percentage in the shape of a reduced fare instead of having 25 per cent paid into the city Treasury the company buying the franchise could easily make a three-cent fare and would pay not less than $1,000,000 for the franchise if given for forty years, as contemplated in the Humphrey bill.

"Making the compensation uniform at $2,000 a mile was no oversight, however. Mr. Yerkes knew that if he asked the Legislature to give him the use of Madison street for forty years for $10,000 the town would laugh his bill out of the Legislature. All were bunched together, the better to conceal the absurdity of the offer.

"In not providing for a sliding scale of compensation, according to the actual worth of the franchise, the bill is wholly unjust.

"For their birthright the people are offered $772,000 in cash and a reduction in street car fares from five cents to 4.85 cents, for that is what 3 per cent of the gross receipts means. The municipality is hungry for money, but the lentils are too few."

Editorial Note of Warning.

On the same day THE TRIBUNE's editorial page had this leader, under the title: "To Dodge Competition and Taxation":

"The street railroad companies want no competing lines. Therefore they propose, by a bill they have sent to Springfield, to create a street and elevated railroad commission, which shall have the right to determine whether new lines shall be constructed or existing ones extended.

"When application is made for the construction of a new road the commission must satisfy itself that the necessary frontage has been secured, and also that the road is 'necessary for the convenience of the public.' Without the approval of the commission the Council can pass no ordinance.

"If the commission does approve and an ordinance is passed, then the franchise must be sold to the highest bidder, the proceeds to be paid over to the city. Of course, in the case of an extension the road asking for an extension will be the only bidder and it will not offer an extravagant price.

"The companies have prepared another bill to protect themselves against any serious increase in taxes. Those they pay at present are light. A revenue reform law would increase them considerably. It is proposed that in lieu of all other taxes the roads pay 3 per cent of their gross earnings yearly. That is a trifle more than they pay now, but much less than they ought to pay.

"That 3 per cent cannot be considered one-third enough in view of the fact that the roads propose to pay the city so small a mileage. The Illinois Central pays the State 7 per cent of its gross earnings. So valuable are the franchises which have been granted the roads that they ought to be willing to give up in some form 20 per cent of their earnings."

INDIGNATION BEGINS TO BLAZE.

Stupendous Scheme of the Corporations Gradually Dawns Upon Those Who Are Marked as Victims.

The revelation to the public of what the corporations had in view and the effects were shown as follows on Feb. 20:

"Public indignation was deeply aroused yesterday over the attempt of the street car companies to extend their franchises for forty years and to fix the rate of fare at 5 cents for twenty years more, in return for the payment of $2,000 a mile of streets used and 3 per cent of gross receipts, by means of the Humphrey bill, introduced on Wednesday in the State Senate.

"When the bill was presented by Senator Humphrey, some of the railway officials set up the cry of 'sand bag,' but this came to a sudden stop yesterday. In view of the general disapproval with which the bill was received, it was not believed that it could pass the General Assembly and receive the signature of the Governor. The measure, it was said, was so irretrievably bad that its defects could not be cured by amendments. It was bad all the way through.

Absurdity of Three Per Cent Offer.

"The absurdity of the offer of 3 per cent on the gross receipts of the great trunk lines was so apparent that it received no serious consideration. No one thought that ex-Judge Jamieson named such a compensation expecting that it would be adopted. It was put low, undoubtedly, to be raised in the compromise, if the bill lived to a compromise stage.

"By the payment of $2,000 a mile the companies come into the possession of a contract which will put copper rivets into their hold upon the people. It cannot be changed without their consent. They get straight behind the section in the Constitution of the United States which expressly provided that the States shall not pass legislation for the impairment of contracts."

This was reinforced by an editorial under the caption "Extending Street Railroad Franchises," as follows:

"The street railroad companies have begun their legislative campaign. They have drafted and introduced three bills, one of which—the most important in many respects—provides for the extension of their franchises for forty years. This would add decidedly to the value of the Yerkes securities.

"For each mile of street occupied the street railroad companies of Chicago are required to pay the city $2,000. This is not a yearly rental. If it were it would be inadequate compensation. The North, South, and West Side companies have tracks on 224 miles of streets. If they had to pay $448,000 a year for the right to occupy them the charge would be too small. For that sum is only 4 per cent on the present gross earnings of the three roads, and would be less than 4 per cent as those earnings increased, as they will, year by year.

"But all these roads propose to pay for the use of their 224 miles of streets for forty years is $448,000, which will be only $50 a mile per year. The right to use for forty years the 366 miles of streets occupied by all the roads is to be sold for a lump sum of $733,000.

"This is infamous. The men who framed this bill must have believed that the Illinois Legislature is even more corrupt than the Chicago City Council and more ready to barter away the rights of the people for forty years.

"By the city charter permission was given to Chicago to regulate street railroads. It has enjoyed that power without legislative interference since 1865. It has had local self-government. At this late day it is proposed that the street railroad affairs of this city shall be managed at Springfield and not at Chicago. The next step will be to take some other municipal function out of the hands of the people and put it in those of the General Assembly.

"In 1865 a corrupt Legislature extended to ninety-nine years the life of the franchises which had been granted the Chicago street railroads for a term of twenty-five years. Though at that time the value of the franchises was not great and their future enormous value was unsuspected, the people protested vehemently against that dishonest legislation, and its validity never has been admitted.

"It is proposed now to repeat on a more extensive scale the outrage of 1865. Then only a few miles of streets were concerned. At present the number is nearly 400. Those streets, without the consent of the people and their local representatives, are to be turned over for forty years to the corporations which occupy them now.

"The street railroads will say to the Chicago members that this measure will give the city several hundred thousand dollars, and that it needs the money. But no matter how hard up the city may be it cannot afford to barter away its own independence and the rights of its citizens. This bill reeks with fraud and corruption, and no member can afford to vote for it. No worse bill has made its appearance since the Lake-Front steal of 1869."

ILLUSTRATION IS USED IN EXPOSURE.

Editorial Suggests a Pertinent Question in Connection with the Example of a Sister City.

Two days later, on Feb. 22, THE TRIBUNE contained the following editorial:

"The bills which Senator Humphrey has introduced on behalf of the street railroad companies contemplate the extension of their franchises for from thirty-three to twenty years. For these extensions they are to pay the city a lump sum of $2,000 for each mile of street occupied. The rate of fare is to remain unchanged for forty years.

"The street car system of the City of Toronto is leased to a private corporation on the following terms:

"1. That the company should pay the city $800 a year for each mile of track; 8 per cent on gross receipts up to $1,000,000; 10 per cent on receipts between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000; 12 per cent between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000; 15 per cent between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, and 20 per cent on all over $3,000,000.

"2. That fares should be 5 cents for one, 25 cents for six; workingmen's tickets good night and morning, eight for a quarter, and school children's tickets ten for a quarter.

"As the receipts from passengers carried are over a million dollars the city gets 10 per cent of the gross receipts as well as $800 for each mile of street. The total municipal receipts from the street car system are about $250,000 a year. The lessee makes money, though the average fare paid is under five cents, and the city has its share of the profits.

"The question which the street car companies decline persistently to answer is why, doing so much more business than is done in Toronto, and doing it more cheaply, they should be unable to contribute to the revenues of the city as much proportionately as the Toronto corporation does. In order that they may not be compelled to answer this question they have asked the Legislature for this extension of their franchises.

"The workingmen of Chicago would be much pleased if they could buy eight-ride tickets for a quarter, to be used in going to and from their work. They have the votes—if they would use them—with which to elect Aldermen a few years hence who could extort such concessions from the companies when their franchises run out.

"But if these street railroad bills are passed the power to make arrangements with the companies which will insure the city more revenue and the people cheaper fares will be taken from the Council and the voters. The latter will not be able to elect either Aldermen or members of the Legislature who can do anything to relieve them."

YERKES FOLLOWED TO SPRINGFIELD.

Details Given of the Magnate's Visit to the State Capital to Convert Legislators.

When Charles T. Yerkes went to Springfield on March 9 THE TRIBUNE gave space to his visit as follows:

"Charles T. Yerkes makes his maiden trip to Springfield today. He will arrive at the State Capitol at 4 o'clock. Senator Humphrey's set of street railway bills is the magnet which attracts Mr. Yerkes to visit the country solons.

"John Morrison, Chairman of the Railroad committee of the Senate, has sent out a number of invitations to prominent men of Chicago, Mr. Yerkes among the number, requesting them to be present at a joint meeting of the Railroad committees of the House and Senate on Wednesday afternoon, when the street railway bills will be taken up and discussed.

Yerkes' arrival at the State Capital was announced in a dispatch dated March 9, as follows:

"Charles T. Yerkes landed in Springfield this afternoon on scheduled time. With him were C. L. Bonney and Larry McGann, the leading officers of the Chicago General railway company. Julius S. Grinnell, the attorney for the Chicago City railway company, will be here in the morning."

HE REVEALS HIS FINE ITALIAN HAND.

Plan of Robber Legislation Contemplated by Yerkes Shown in Still Further and Closer Detail.

Under the caption, "Yerkes' Street Railroad Bills," THE TRIBUNE on March 10 said editorially:

"Today there will be a joint session of the Railroad committees of the House and Senate at Springfield to consider the street railroad bills introduced last month by Senator Humphrey. Mr. Yerkes will be there to explain and defend measures drafted in his interest, and therefore, presumptively against the interest of the city and its inhabitants.

One of the three bills which have been introduced extends for fifty years from date the franchises of all the surface roads now in operation. Some of those franchises, including many on important streets, will expire four years hence, if not extended in the manner proposed. Others will run out between 1901 and 1917.

"The street railroad franchises which have been granted during the last forty years have made fortunes for two sets of owners, although the population and business of the city were limited during the early years of Chicago street railroads. How many fortunes can be made out of unlimited grants running for nearly a generation and a half?

"At the beginning of the next century Chicago will have two million people. The percentage of growth will not be as great as it has been, but there will be a gain of half a million, decade by decade. In 1920 the city will have three million inhabitants, and four million in 1940. This is a conservative estimate. The volume of travel on the street car lines will increase as the population does. The receipts and profits of the street car companies will increase also. What will those profits be twenty years hence if the companies charge the same rate of fare they do now and pay no more to the city than they do now? Mr. Yerkes knows those profits will be enormous.

"His bills do not recognize the right of the city to compensation for the use of its streets, which constitute more than half the capital of the companies. Nor do they recognize the right of the people to future reductions in rates no matter how unreasonable those rates may become.

"During the next forty years the amount of business done by the companies will be doubled. Their operating expenses, however, will be decreased. They have profited so much by the substitution of cheap power for costly power—cables and electricity for horses—that twenty-five rides can be sold now profitably for a dollar. Before many years electricity will be generated directly from coal, without the intervention of steam. Then the cost of the power used by the roads will be reduced so much they will be able to sell thirty-three rides for a dollar.

"But all the roads propose to give the city for the right to occupy for forty years 366 miles of streets is $733,000, paid down when the act goes into effect. That would amount to $18,000 a year. Could there be a more impudent proposition? The roads ought to be willing to pay at least 10 per cent of their gross receipts for the use of the streets.

"The people of Chicago say no. They insist that no such robber legislation be enacted. They demand that their representatives oppose it, including Senator Humphrey, who introduced these measures. Chicagoans call on the country members to defeat legislation which will deprive them of future cheap transportation and of revenue from the roads which they are entitled to.

"No bill should receive consideration which does not give the city at least 10 per cent of the gross receipts of the roads, and which does not reserve to the Council and the Mayor all the rights the laws as they stand now may give them regarding the reduction of fares.

"Those who are urging these measures should be warned by the fate of the last great legislative grab. That was the Lake-Front act of 1869. A venal Legislature enacted it, but the people fought it, and at the end of a quarter of a century they defeated the powerful railroad company which was trying to seize the people's property. Chicagoans are as good fighters now as they ever were.

"These Yerkes bills will be opposed by the people and the press of Chicago. Even if a hundred Revell libel laws were on the statute books the honest papers of this city would have no mercy on legislators who deliberately and defiantly sold out their city and its people to the street railroad companies, whose managers would make millions out of the job."

TAKES UP THE CLAIMS OF MAGNATES.

Injustice and Monstrosity of Arguments Advanced for the Corporations Brought to View.

Again, on March 12, THE TRIBUNE, under the editorial caption "Mr. Yerkes' Scheme," analyzed the statement made by the street railroad men in defense of these measures, as follows:

"It is apparent that the three street railroad bills which the Joint Committee on Railroads had under consideration Wednesday were not introduced with the expectation that any of them would be passed in its present form. According to Mr. Yerkes these bills 'are not just as we would have drawn them.' Judge Grinnell, speaking for the South Side company, stated that: 'I would like bills in the direction in which these tend. I think you gentlemen can amend them.'

"It is customary for the street railroads, when they submit ordinances to the Council, to ask for more than they really desire. That gives them an opportunity to make 'concessions'—to accept amendments suggested by a Mayor. The companies are pursuing at Springfield the course they have pursued at Chicago. They have introduced measures with the expectation that they will be amended so as to be a little less favorable to the roads.

"The latter will be satisfied if they can get an extension of their franchises for forty or fifty years and some guarantee that the five-cent fare shall not be lowered during that period.

"The commission bill and the tax bill have been thrown overboard already, and yesterday the franchise-extension measure was amended so as to give the city 3 per cent yearly on the gross receipts. This is the 'concession' the roads have been prepared to make.

"The Chicago ultimatum is, however, first, 10 per cent on the gross receipts. That will be half a cent per passenger as long as the fare remains at five cents. Second, a reservation of whatever right the city may have now to enforce a reduction of fares. If the extension of the franchise is as desirable as Mr. Yerkes deems it he ought to be willing to concede this much.

"Mr. Yerkes wants matters so arranged that there may be no tampering with the five-cent fare for the next fifty years. He informed the committee that street car fare had depreciated because a Chicagoan can ride farther for five cents than some years ago. So he can. He gets more for his five cents than he did, and the company makes more out of his five cents than it did. It can afford to sell the passenger the long haul for less than it used to charge him for the short haul.

"If the street railroads had bought their rights of way there would be more justice in Mr. Yerkes' contention. But they have not. They use streets belonging to the people. The people are the ones who have put the most capital into these enterprises. Therefore the longer ride is not all they are entitled to. They have a right to lower fares also. The 4,000 stockholders of the Yerkes roads must not think they are entitled to as much as they would be if they had purchased the streets."

PROTESTS AGAINST A HYPNOTIST.

Yerkes' Success with the Railroads Elicits Further Exposition of What He Wants.

The report of the Senate Committee on Railroads giving Mr. Yerkes what he wanted was met by this editorial protest from THE TRIBUNE the next morning, March 13:

"The Senate Committee on Railroads has recommended that Mr. Yerkes be given what he wants. He seems to have hypnotized its members during his brief stay in Springfield.

"The committee reports in favor of the adoption of an amended bill extending for fifty years from next September the franchises of all the street railroads then in operation and allowing future Councils to grant fifty-year franchises. A generation ago a corrupt Legislature extended for ninety-nine years the street railroad franchises then in existence. The legality of that action never has been admitted by the city.

"The bill declares also that—

"Every ordinance now in force or that may be hereafter enacted granting to any person or persons, corporation or corporations, permission and authority to construct and operate any street or surface railway shall be deemed and held as to all the matters and things therein stipulated and agreed upon, and all powers and privileges thereby granted, to be a contract, and shall be treated and recognized as such in all the courts of this State.

"The object of this is to make it impossible for the Council or for any future Legislature to regulate the rates charged by those common carriers known as street railroads when those charges are unreasonable. Steam railroads and other common carriers are to remain subject to legislative or municipal control. The street railroads are to be put in a class by themselves.

"The five-cent fare is too high now on the main Chicago roads. It enables excessive dividends to be paid on watered stock. Yet the Legislature is asked to continue that excessive rate for fifty years, while the cost of street railroad power will be cheapening and the amount of business done increasing.

"In 1940 this city will have at least four million people. It is difficult to compute the profits which these monopolies would reap then if they were allowed to charge five cents for a ride. They would make money enough if they sold thirty-three tickets for a dollar.

"In return for this extension the roads are to pay the city yearly 3 per cent of their gross earnings. That is the bribe which is offered to furnish Cook County members a pretext to vote for the bill. They will state that the city is in need of money, that this measure will give it about half a million a year to begin with, and that so much can be done with that money it would be bad policy to refuse to accept it.

"The Cook County members were not sent to Springfield to do Mr. Yerkes' bidding and legislate for his corporations. They were sent there to protect their constituents against such measures as this fifty-year extension and the perpetuation of five-cent fares."

SUBSTITUTE SHOWN AS WORSE YET.

Features of the Measure Brought Out by the Senate Committee on Railroads Pointed Out.

When bills No. 148 and 149 were withdrawn and bill No. 258 reported in its place, a dispatch from Springfield printed the next morning and dated March 11 pointed out that the substitute was worse than the original measures, as follows:

"The new street railroad bill came out of the Senate Committee of Railroads this afternoon. A meeting was called when the Senate adjourned and at 3 o'clock a dozen Senators got in the committee-room and did the work. There was no debate or discussion, friction, or roll-call.

"The bill is a repeal of the horse and dummy act of 1874. It gives street railway companies the right of eminent domain and makes radical changes in existing laws. The committee indorsed the bill for the establishment of a commission, but this is only a blind and a delusion. The commission bill has little chance of getting through the General Assembly in any condition. The Democrats will fight it because it gives the Governor the power to appoint a board.

"The street railroad companies care but little for the commission measure, but they want the other one, and they will make the fight of their lives to get it, too. There were present in the committee when the work was done, Chapman, Dwyer, Edwards, Evans, Humphrey, Kanan, Landrigan, Lundin, Netterstrom, Stubblefield, Sullivan, Willoughby, the Chairman, and a box of cigars. The proceedings were conducted with neatness and dispatch.

"There seems to be a desire for haste in the premises. The street car people have been heard, it is true, but no opportunity has been given Mayors of cities and representatives of municipalities to discuss the points of the measure before any committee. Many of the Senators do not know of the action of the committee even at this writing.

"The great battle, though, will come in case the bills reach the House. An effort will be made to get them to third reading and possibly send them over to the House before the spring election in Chicago."

JUDGE SEARS DECLARES HIMSELF.

Jurist and Republican Mayoralty Candidate Speaks Out Against Tying the Hands of Chicago.

Judge Nathaniel C. Sears declared himself against the Humphrey bills on March 14. THE TRIBUNE in printing his important declaration added three columns of interviews with leading citizens against the bill. The interview with Judge Sears is reproduced, as follows:

"'You ask if I am in favor of the Assembly passing a measure extending the franchises of street railway companies in Chicago for forty or fifty years,' said the Judge. 'I say most emphatically I am opposed to such action.

"'In the first place,' said Judge Sears, 'I think disposition of the franchises should be made by the city, and not by the Legislature. The city should be left free to act and to preserve its own interests. Neither the city nor the Legislature ought to extend the franchises at this time for any such period of years. It is impossible for any man to tell now what our franchise in the city will be worth even fifteen years from now, to say nothing of fifty years.

"'There may be great increase of patronage on lines in certain directions that will affect the value of franchises. Still more probable, reduced cost of operating street railway systems may make it possible for the city to secure larger compensation fifteen or twenty or thirty years hence than it would be just for the city to demand at this time. Any legislation tying the hands of the city for half a century to come would plainly be placing in jeopardy the interests of the people in this matter.'"

Among those who expressed themselves along similar lines were:

Franklin MacVeagh,
E. G. Keith,
Adolph Kraus,
Marvin A. Farr,
Ald. H. S. Fitch,
William T. Baker,
George Birkhoff Jr.,
Joseph Downey,
E. G. Mason,
Sidney C. Eastman,
M. J. Carroll,
H. N. Higinbotham,
N. A. Partridge,
E. B. Butler,
John M. Harlan,
C. F. Gunther,
G. F. Stone,
George E. Cole,
Frank Wells,
W. S. Jackson,
W. R. Manierre,
J. C. Black,
J. W. Ellsworth,
Levy Mayer,
Harvey B. Hurd,
E. G. Halle,
Washington Porter,
Charles Fitz-Simons,
Louis O. Kohtz,
C. J. Blair,
Washington Hesing,
E. R. Pike.

CITIZENS' PROTEST AT BATTERY D.

Resolutions Adopted Against Humphrey Legislation Heralded as Embodying the Wish of Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE commented editorially on the big Battery D meeting as follows on March 22:

"Battery D was filled night before last with Chicagoans, most of whom were there in order to let the General Assembly know that they were inflexibly opposed to the enactment of laws designed to rob the city of revenue and the right to manage its own local affairs and to compel the people to pay excessive fares for fifty years to come.

"There were some men there for the purpose of creating a disturbance—probably sent by the street railroad companies. A North Side member of the Legislature was present, who made repeated attempts to explain "his position" and who had to be choked off. Possibly he wished to defend the Humphrey bills. But with these exceptions those who composed the great gathering were opposed to this new doctrine that the local affairs of Chicago are to be run by the Legislature in the interest of the street railroad companies and the Wall street speculators who will soon control them.

"Resolutions were adopted which declare among other things that—

The proposed laws are contrary to the general welfare of the people of Illinois, and would be especially injurious to the people of Chicago.

Said laws would take from the people of every city the right to regulate and control its streets and the transportation of people thereon.

Said laws would violate the spirit of the Constitution and laws of this State, whereby all matters of local concern are left in the control of the proper municipal authorities.

There is no public demand for the passage of said bills; they are wholly advocated by the street railroad companies for purely selfish purposes, and to create millions of dollars more of watered stock, upon which the people would be required to pay large dividends.

Bill No. 258 extends for fifty years all street railroad franchises; these franchises, worth millions of dollars annually, are by said bill given to the street railroad corporations for a nominal sum.

"These are the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of Chicago. If the Legislature doubts that then let it provide for the submission of these measures to the popular vote, as has been done in many other cases. Then it would be free for Chicagoans to reject or accept the proposition that they shall cease to regulate street railroad companies occupying city streets.

QUOTES THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Contemplated Street Car Legislation Shown to Involve Grants and to Contravene Fundamental Law.

On March 25 THE TRIBUNE argued editorially that the proposed "extension" was a grant and therefore unconstitutional, saying, under the caption, "An 'Extension' Is a Grant":

"The fourth section of the eleventh article of the Illinois Constitution reads thus:

No law shall be passed by the General Assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

"The Legislature cannot, in the face of this provision, grant the right to operate a street railroad where no track is laid now except with the consent of the local authorities. How can it without their consent grant the right to run cars for fifty years on a street the use of which a company is obliged to surrender, by the terms of its agreement with the city, four, ten, or twenty years hence?

"Where does the Legislature get its authority to 'extend' a grant which it could not have made in the first place, and which by its express terms expires on a given date? When that date comes the rights of the railroad cease and the local authorities may not choose to renew them. How can the Legislature intervene, years in advance, and hand over the use of the street or streets concerned for fifty years to come?

"The lawyers for the street railroad companies will contend that an 'extension' is quite different from an original grant, and that when the Council has once consented to the construction of a road and its operation for twenty years the Legislature can step in and extend the time fifty or a hundred years. They will have to convince the Supreme Court that the devil can be whipped around the stump thus.

"There are ordinances which reserve to the city to purchase tracks and cars, the price to be settled by arbitration. But it is proposed that the Legislature remodel that contract, take away that option, and give to a company which has only a twenty years' franchise a fifty years' franchise without the consent of the Council.

"The proposed 'extensions' are grants, and therefore void. The Legislature cannot usurp the functions of future Councils and make grants for them."

EXPOSE MADE OF BOGUS PETITIONS.

Disclosed Plan to Stuff Long Rolls with John Doe Signatures for Stipulated Compensation.

That the street car companies had been cooking up a lot of false petitions in favor of the grab proposed was shown locally on March 27 as follows:

"Agents of the street railroad companies yesterday hoodwinked a hundred or more men into signing petitions asking the Legislature to pass the Humphrey street car bills and hired a large number of these men to go out and hoodwink the public into signing similar petitions, their aim being by these petitions to hoodwink the Legislature and Gov. Tanner into taking favorable action on the measures now pending in the Assembly.

"Outside of the canvassers employed yesterday the street railway companies have a large number of men at hand, professional circulators of frontage petitions, who know how to get up long lists of signatures on short notice.

"These petitions, stuffed with the names of women and children, transients and tramps, and with fictitious names, will be taken to Springfield and laid before members of the Legislature as representing the taxpayers and voters of Chicago, serving the double purpose of misleading honest country members of the Legislature and affording an excuse for the contemplated action of legislators who propose to vote for the passage of the Humphrey bills at all hazards.

"The men engaged in hiring canvassers to push the Humphrey petitions yesterday sat in Room No. 119 in the Adams Express Building, the door bearing the fresh sign:

EMPLOYES' GUARANTEE COMPANY.

"This office was visited early in the afternoon by a large crowd of men, attracted by an advertisement that appeared in the morning papers under the head of 'Male Help Wanted,' as follows:

GENTLEMEN—25, ACTIVE, EDUCATED, FOR list work. Apply, ready for work, at 1 p. m. Saturday, Room 119, Adams Express Building.

"Each applicant for work was first asked to sign his name and address, merely as an applicant. The paper given him to sign was a petition asking for the passage of the bill, but the printed portion at the head of the sheet was folded under, so that without investigation a person would not know what he was signing.

"Preliminaries having been gone through with satisfactorily canvassers were offered $1 per hundred signatures for the petitions obtained by them, and supplied with blanks and instructions."

SOLEMN WARNING TO LEGISLATORS.

Motives Back of the Humphrey Bills Subject of Most Plain-Spoken Editorial Utterances.

The "Motive for Supporting the Humphrey Bill" was the subject on March 30 of the most plain-spoken of THE TRIBUNE's utterances. A solemn warning was given to all members of the General Assembly who were in danger of destroying their personal, political, and social future by voting for this confiscatory legislation. The editorial said:

"It is reported that men have been hired to visit the saloons and other places of common resort to procure signatures of loafers, bums, and tramps in favor of the passage of the John Humphrey bills; the pay for signatures is said to be a soak of whisky, where more is not demanded. One thing is certain: It is only that class of worthless persons who would sign such a petition to the Legislature.

"It is not easy for Chicagoans, knowing what the Humphrey bills are, to realize that there is any danger of their passage. They cannot understand what motive can actuate men to vote to abolish local self-government in the city which now has more than a third and soon will contain half the inhabitants of the State; to take from that city millions of revenue and hand it over to the Wall street sharpers; and to impose for fifty years on the people of this city an unjust transportation tax.

"Certainly it is hard to imagine the motive which could induce any number of members of the Legislature to vote for the Humphrey bills. It is possible, though not probable, that there are country members who are maliciously disposed towards Chicago who want to check its growth in population and prosperity, and who think one way to do it is to cripple the revenues of the city and make local travel far more expensive in the future than it ought to be.

"Such a feeling of hatred would be wickedly foolish, for the prosperity of the city and of the country is inseparable. When the city thrives the country is the gainer. But there are to be found everywhere cross-grained and malicious men who think they build themselves up by pulling their business associates down. There may be some such men in the Illinois Legislature, but the number of those evil disposed persons cannot be large.

"There cannot possibly be enough of them to pass these Humphrey bills. Hence, if they pass, some other motive than unreasoning hatred of Chicago must actuate those whose votes will put the bills through. The only other conceivable motive is bribery. The ninety-nine year law and the Lake-Front act, passed many years ago, bear witness that Illinois Legislatures have been bought for bad and corrupt measures. Are these vote purchasers in the field this year to put through the John Humphrey bills?

"Considering the nature of the bills it will be impossible to conceive of any other motive than a greed for bribes. For lack of squealers there may be no technical evidence on which to base an indictment or to secure a conviction. The corruptionists have learned by long practice how to cover up their tracks, but actions talk lounder than words, and records cannot be concealed.

"But the people will say unhesitatingly that the legislator who votes for these measures is a robber unless he can offer an honest reason for his vote, and there are no such reasons to give.

"The press will be perfectly justified in branding the legislators who vote for these Humphrey bills as boodlers of the worst kind. A hundred libel laws and anti-cartoon laws will not silence them. They will tell about those men what every one of their readers will believe is the naked truth.

"So every man who has been approached by the tempter and who may feel inclined to vote for these robber bills knows what he has to expect if he does vote for them. He will return home with his share of the corruption fund in his pocket, to find himself despised and denounced.

"The path of political preferment will be closed to him. He will be 'unavailable' for all decent uses. No honest man will associate with him. His name will be pilloried in the press and will be a by-word among the people. His offenses never will be forgotten. Can any bribe be an equivalent for such a fate?"

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS SPEAK OUT.

Chicago Unions Pass Unmistakable Resolutions and Will Be Represented at Springfield Wednesday.

Within the next few days came the action of the great labor organizations of Chicago, which placed themselves on record as unalterably opposed to the passage of the bills.

Every union in the city has passed resolutions against the measures, and they have been so interested in their defeat that they have appointed President P. F. Doyle of the Chicago Federation of Labor to go to Springfield and address the Legislature from the standpoint of labor alone.

Perhaps 100 citizens, representing the wealth and intelligence of the city, will leave the city on Tuesday night for the capital to use their influence in securing the defeat of the bills.

The Property-Owners' Association of the Sixth Ward served notice yesterday on their Representatives in the General Assembly that a vote for the Humphrey bills would be equivalent to retirement to private life if the voters of the ward could bring about this result.

The association held its regular weekly meeting at No. 3600 Halsted street. President Matt J. Corcoran presided.

Secretary P. W. Holway, in addressing the meeting, said that during the last week he had received assurances from Representatives O'Shea and Shanahan. The association had received no assurances from Representative Walleck or Senator William J. O'Brien.

"I think I voice the sentiment of this association," continued the Secretary, "when I say any of our Representatives who votes for these measures will have earned the hostility of the voters of the ward, and that we will not fail to remember him."

PALM SUNDAY CROWDS IN THE PARKS

People Worship in the Churches in the Morning and in the Afternoon Out of Doors.

It was Palm Sunday yesterday, and not only the church celebrated, but nature as well. On the sacred altars were bunches of flowers and out of doors was the bright green of tender vegetation, variegated with the tints of the first crocuses. The lake danced in the sunlight and assumed its richest shade, while overhead was the bluest of skies. In the morning the people worshiped in the churches and in the afternoon out of doors.

All day the parks were crowded. Bicyclers thronged every avenue and boulevard and carriages lined all the drives. The walks were filled with people out drinking in the fresh air and sunshine, and the day was not too cold for many to spend the greater part of the afternoon on the park benches.

Up in Lincoln Park Miss Fatima held a reception. Miss Fatima is a young and beautiful hippopotamus, and received her friends in a swimming tank. That is, Miss Fatima was in the tank. Her friends merely crowded around the edges and made complimentary remarks. Miss Fatima only arrived last Saturday. She was loaned to the park and will spend the summer in the animal house.

The monkeys, whose cage is next to the alligator tank which Fatima occupies, having ousted the former tenants, were much excited all the afternoon over the newcomer. They gathered in solemn convention on the side of the cage over the tank, and when Fatima raised her huge body out of the water there was the wildest apprehension in the monkey council.

Out on the South Side wheelmen and women took possession of the Midway and all the drives in Jackson and Washington Parks. Michigan avenue was lined with carriages.

West Side parks held the biggest crowds they have held this year, and the bicycle track in Garfield Park buzzed all day. Promenaders were many, and seats were in almost as much demand as they are in July.

Street cars were well filled during the day. There were many visitors to Manhattan Beach and other favorite spots along the lake, and excursions on trolley lines were begun again to suburban towns.

Molly—"Gran'pa, my dolly's stuffed with sawdust—what is 'oo stuffed with?"—Moonshine.

Rupture cured by Retentive Truss; no operation. Dr. Parker, specialist, 58 State-st.

Women get plenty of sympathy after they are dead. Tom Hood made a very pathetic picture in his "Bridge of Sighs," but the probabilities are that the woman needed sympathy a great deal more before she died than she did afterwards. Thousands of women are enduring much worse things than death. The most distressing thing about it all is that it is needless.

Uterine troubles are considered well-nigh incurable. Women seem to think that they must go on bearing these things forever. To be sure, some of them make an effort to get well by going to their physicians, but thousands are deterred from this, both because they have seen that it was not likely to do much good, and because they knew that the first thing the physician would insist upon would be the examinations and local treatment so justly abhorrent to every modest woman. These things are generally as unnecessary as they are distasteful. Every woman can be made strong and healthy by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most marvelous medicine for all forms of female weakness and disease. It is a wonderful purifier and cleanser. It acts directly on one set of organs, and on no other, but in doing this, it frequently cures troubles that were seemingly of an entirely different character and origin. A disorder of the distinctly feminine organs is likely to cause all sorts of symptoms, and careless doctors frequently doctor women for neuralgia, or dyspepsia, or insomnia, when the real trouble is in the organs distinctly feminine. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will make any woman well. Sometimes when disease has run on so long that the entire system is debilitated, it is necessary to use in connection with the "Prescription," Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a general tonic, blood-purifier, and blood-maker, without an equal in the world. There is no case so severe that these two great medicines will not cure it. Thousands of women have frequently testified to this fact.

PEGAMOID.

BE AS attractive as you can. If you have pimples, wrinkles, or any similar ailment see J. H. Woodbury, 155 State-st., Chicago. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

KNOX AT SHAYNES 80 STATE-ST. HATS

ELKINS AND THE SEALS.

WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR HAS AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

Believed in Washington That He Is Back of the Appointment of Ex-Secretary Foster as Special Commissioner—Mr. Gage Falls Neatly into the Trap, but No One Thinks the Latter Has Any Knowledge of the Plans of the Fur Company.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—[Special.]—Secretary of the Treasury Gage yesterday sent to the House of Representatives a letter, asking an appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of pending negotiations for the preservation of the fur seals. Because there was no committee to which this communication could be referred and because of the evident purpose of the minority to prevent the transaction of any business by unanimous consent, Secretary Gage's letter was not made public. The money is desired to pay the expenses of the Hon. John W. Foster and C. S. Hamlin, who were recently engaged by the State and Treasury Departments to conduct the fur seal negotiations.

There is a curious chain of circumstances leading up to this action on the part of Secretary Gage. Senator Elkins is one of the five stockholders of the North American Commercial company leasing the seal islands of Alaska. This company has been sued by the government and judgment has been rendered against it for money due from sealskin taxes and rentals. The amount now due the government under this judgment is $1,188,000, according to the official report of the Treasury Department. The company has appealed the case, which is now in the New York Circuit Court of the First District, whence it will undoubtedly be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. There is, therefore, not much likelihood that the final decision will be reached in less than three or four years.

Decimating the Entire Herd.

In the meantime Mr. Elkins' company is going ahead in its efforts to get all that is left of the former vast seal herds. If the company can secure all the remaining skins before this final decision is rendered it is understood to be its intention to throw up its contract with the government. It will then be about $2,000,000 ahead of the government and even if its bonds of $500,000 are forfeited it will have a pretty margin of $1,500,000 to its credit.

But to work this scheme of delay it has become necessary that Secretary Gage should be manipulated. The manipulation began in this fashion. The society news of the local papers a few days ago contained the announcement that on Thursday, April 1, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown entertained at dinner Secretary and Mrs. Gage and the Hon. John W. Foster. A theater party completed the entertainment. Mr. Gage accepted the invitation because he believed he was dining with the son-in-law of the late President Garfield. He doubtless did not know that Mr. J. Stanley Brown was the paid lobbyist here of Mr. Elkins, in behalf of the seal company.

Foster Bobs Up Again.

On April 8, one week after this dinner, Mr. John W. Foster appears as the manager of this seal business on behalf of the government and State Department. The announcement was made on that day of his retention as the agent of the United States to conduct negotiations for the preservation of the fur seals. On Saturday, April 10, Secretary Gage sends in to Congress a letter asking for $25,000 to pay for the services of Mr. Foster, who is Mr. Elkins' friend and who was present at the dinner given by Mr. Elkins' paid employé to Mr. Gage.

Of course Secretary Gage was an innocent party in the whole transaction. It is the plan of Gen. Foster to start the work of branding the female seals on the Pribyloff Islands. Mr. Elkins' company is prohibited by law from taking any but male skins. The branding plan is to be adopted to destroy the value of the skins and discourage the Canadians who take the female seals at sea. It is not directed against Mr. Elkins' company at all and will not interfere with its operations. But its efforts will be to delay the final settlement and assist the company in its plan to avoid paying the taxes and rentals imposed by law and contract.

Canadians Laugh at the Plan.

There is little doubt that the plan was evolved for the main purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the American people. It has certainly evoked the derision of the Canadians who understand how futile such a program would be. Experts say that it would require an army of at least 600 men for two months driving the unhappy animals to brand the 450,000 seals that Dr. Jordan says were on the islands last summer. The brand would have to be repeated every year. The continual driving of the animals would in a few years kill the entire seal herd by destroying the young. Congress will be fully advised of all the facts and incidents in this matter, and it is believed will refuse to appropriate any money for such a purpose. It is also suggested that President McKinley may refuse to approve Mr. Foster's selection as the government's agent in this matter when he learns the close connection existing between Mr. Foster and the seal company.

WORK ON THE DINGLEY TARIFF BILL.

Demands of the Special Interests Are Embarrassing—Open Senate to Be Final Battle Ground.

Washington, D. C., April 10.—[New York Evening Post.]—Of the Republican members of the Senate Finance committee, now holdnig three sessions daily on the Dingley bill, Messrs. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Allison of Iowa are doing most of the work. Senator Morrill's health will not permit him to work so continuously, although he spends a part of each day in the room at the Arlington Hotel, where the deliberations are carried on. Messrs. Platt of Connecticut and Wolcott of Colorado are faithfully in attendance, but the former is serving his first term on the committee, and the latter's attitude on silver deprives him of a place in the front rank of orthodox Republicans. This self-constituted subcommittee talks of completing the consideration of the tariff bill by May 1, but experienced observers say it is more likely to be a month later. The measure then presented will be a resultant of these two forces; general party interests, which, in the opinion of Messrs. Aldrich and Allison, require a considerable lowering of the Dingley schedule, and the demand for duties that shall be prohibitive, coming from many quarters and with great intensity.

The narrow Republican margin in the Senate puts a premium upon legislation by ultimatum. Every Senator knows that when he puts his foot down, demanding a certain rate in a particular case on pain of his opposing the bill, he is pretty likely to have his wishes met. A number of such interests threaten to be troublesome.

Senator Chandler's recent interview was inspired for the purpose of calling a halt upon the widespread demand from so many special interests for extreme rates. The wool men are preparing to make a stand on the lower grades of wool, and insist that the 82 per cent ad valorem on wool worth less than 13 cents a pound shall be guarded by a minimum rate of six cents a pound specific duty. The lead ore people are determined to have a half-cent a pound more. And yet Messrs. Aldrich and Allison intend generally to reduce rates. They want to put pine lumber back to $1 a thousand, as in the McKinley bill, instead of $2, as in the bill before them. They desire to scale the coal rate from 75 cents a ton to 60, and to reduce the entire woolen schedule so as to make it tally with McKinley bill rates, viewed in the light of the lower prices now prevailing. It is hard to predict the outcome. Representing the general interests, this Senate committee will endeavor to modify the rates, and at the same time the onslaught on the special interests will be tremendously fierce, and somewhere between the two the resultant will be found.

It is quite possible that Senators Aldrich and Allison may arrange a compromise bill, with a range of duties generally lower, and letting the yielding to the special interests for higher rates be done in the open Senate. They may decide that while some large concessions will ultimately have to be made, it would be good policy to postpone such concessions to the latest opportunity, for what is done by the Senate as a whole cannot come back afterwards to vex the committee.

PROTEST AGAINST DUTY ON HIDES.

New England Shoe Manufacturers Say It Will Cost the People $20,000,000 Per Year More for Shoes.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The New England shoe manufacturers are here in force to combat and protest against the duty on hides. They are in the hotel lobbies and pervade the Capitol. The burden of their argument is that if a tax is put on hides the only people who will be benefited will be the alleged "dressed beef combine" of Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City, and that "the people" will have to pay at least $20,000,000 more for shoes annually than they are doing at the present time. They contend that the cattle producers will not receive a dollar more for beef "on the hoof" than they would with hides on the free list, and that the added cost will have to be put on the price of manufactured footwear, amounting to between seven cents and 10 cents for each pair of shoes. They estimate that each one of the 70,000,000 inhabitants of the United States averages four pairs of shoes a year, and they arrive at the total cost by the simple arithmetical process of multiplying seven and 10 cents by 70,000,000, and then by 4. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, hides are very likely to go on the dutiable list in spite of New England protest.

Boston, Mass., April 10.—Secretary G. C. Houghton of the New England Shoe and Leather Association stated today that he has received telegrams from Chicago, Baltimore, St. Paul, Dubuque, and Des Moines, Ia., Wilmington, Del., and other places indicating that a petition against the tax on hides provided for by the Dingley bill is to be very generally signed and that delegates will be sent to a general meeting to be held in Washington on next Wednesday.

VOORHEES BODY TO LIE IN STATE.

Will Leave Washington Today and Will Be Placed Temporarily in the Capitol at Indianapolis.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The body of ex-Senator Voorhes will be escorted from this city to Indiana tomorrow. Before being taken to the Terre Haute home the body will lie in State in the Capitol Building at Indianapolis at the suggestion of Gov. Mount. Funeral services will be held here at noon tomorrow in St. John's Episcopal Church, after which the remains will be removed to the Pennsylvania railroad station, and, accompanied by the family and Senator Wilson, will leave on the Chesapeake and Ohio express at 2:30 o'clock. The honorary pallbearers selected are: Senators Morrill, Turpie, J. K. Jones, Wilson, and Cullom, ex-Senator Butler, Judge Lawrence Weldon, the Hon. Richard J. Bright.

The original intention was to take the body direct to Terre Haute and have funeral services there on Wednesday or Thursday, contingent on the arrival of the ex-Senator's eldest son from Spokane, Wash., but these plans were changed tonight by the receipt of the following telegram from the private secretary to Gov. Mount:

"Gov. Mount tenders his sincere sympathy in the affliction you are called upon to endure in consequence of the death of your distinguished father, and begs to be informed if it will be agreeable to the family to have the remains lie in state at the Indiana Capitol en route to Terra Haute?"

MORRISON'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

Capt. W. W. Peabody May Become an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Next Year.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Although the term of Col. William R. Morrison as a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission does not expire until Dec. 31 of this year, it is said that his successor has already been selected.

Capt. W. W. Peabody, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway, is said to be the man decided upon. He is a personal friend of the President and was especially active in his behalf before and during the St. Louis convention.

The commission at present is made up of three Democrats and two Republicans. Col. Morrison's retirement at the end of his term and the appointment of Capt. W. W. Peabody to succeed him will give the Republicans control of the commission.

PUBLISHES HALF A BILLION TRACTS.

American Society Prints Books in 153 Languages and Prays with 8,000,000 Families.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held tonight in the West Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. William C. Alexander, D. D., pastor, Senator Burrows presiding. The Rev. Judson Swift, Field Secretary of New York, presented a brief report of the society's work. The report called attention to the fact that 30,000,000 of the population are outside the church. It stated that the American Tract Society publishes evangelical truth in 153 languages and dialects; the total number of volumes in all languages published in New York reaches 31,500,000, and the total number of books and tracts nearly 500,000,000, and total periodicals 250,000,000.

The whole number of family visits since the society began its house to house work is 14,500,000, and the number of families prayed with or conversed with on religious subjects amounts to nearly 8,500,000.

THREAT OF COMING CANADIAN TARIFF

To Be Constructed in Retaliation Against the United States—"British" Policy to Be Adopted.

Montreal, Que., April 8.—One of the local papers publishes what purports to be a synopsis of the coming Canadian tariff, which will be presented to Parliament some time after Easter in the budget speech. According to the statement given on the authority of a person who had special information on the subject, the tariff is to be pro-British and aggressively anti-American. All the declarations of policy of the Liberals previous to the elections are to be cast to the winds. "A British policy," it is said, "is to be adopted. If existing Canadian industries cannot exist under competition from Great Britain, they will have to face the alternative."

This is not very comforting for the Canadian industries. It also has a bearing on another class—namely: the municipal taxpayers. Almost every industry and factory in Canada has received special privileges in some form or other, in the shape of free land for buildings, exemption from taxation in perpetuity or for terms of years, or in bonuses in the form of bonds guaranteed and payable by the municipalities in which they have been established. These bonuses compose a large part of the municipal debt of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario outside of the three large Cities of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto. To sacrifice the industries thus subsidized to the interest of England's manufacturers is, to say the least, an odd way of propagating the pro-British feeling among the manufacturers and municipal taxpayers of the country. But then Canada is ready to sacrifice everything out of loyalty to the empire, and Mr. Laurier himself has said to an Ontario audience that he is "not going back on old England," no matter what it may cost.

Raw materials coming into Canada from any source are, it is said, to be admitted free, but manufactured goods are to be made to pay a higher duty than goods from England or France, or from any other country with which England has commercial treaties containing the most favored nation clause. Coal from England and British possessions will be free; from the United States it will continue to pay existing duties. Duties on iron from England are to be reduced to a minimum. The sugar, cotton, woolen, and perhaps other industries will be favorably treated, the duties to be reduced on a sliding scale spread over several years until they disappear. The same principle of a sliding scale will be applied to other industries, but always "against American goods." Export duties will be put upon saw logs and pulp wood, and it is possible that all minerals mined in Canada may be required to be crushed or treated in Canada if they are to be exported to the United States. This will interest American capitalists who have already invested or about to invest in Canadian mines and timber limits. The excise on wines, spirits, and tobacco is to be heavily increased, as they are looked on as luxuries. Evidently Mr. Laurier intends creating large patronage in the preventive service to make up for disappointments in other directions.

The forecast if this anti-American tariff appropriately concludes with the following piece of balderdash: "It may take some years to fulfill the policy, but the Liberals are going to give the old country the first show, anyhow. This is the jubilee year, and how better could Canada show her loyalty than by reducing the duties upon British goods, and at the same time showing a firm upper lip to our American cousins, who will find 'bulldozing' does not pay nowadays so far as Canada is concerned."

Great comfort is derived in imperialist circles from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's declaration at the British Colonies Institute banquet on Wednesday last that "we shall protect our self-governing colonies with all our strength against any foreign aggressor. Let it be our task to keep alive the sentiment, forces, and institutions of imperial patriotism, so that the British Empire may present an unbroken front in support of our glorious traditions and of our flag."

Landergren Wants Mize's Place.

B. A. F. Landergren, Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Chicago, is an applicant for the position of Collector, which will become vacant at the termination of Collector Mize's tenure on Dec. 1. Mr. Landergren has been in the service for seventeen years.

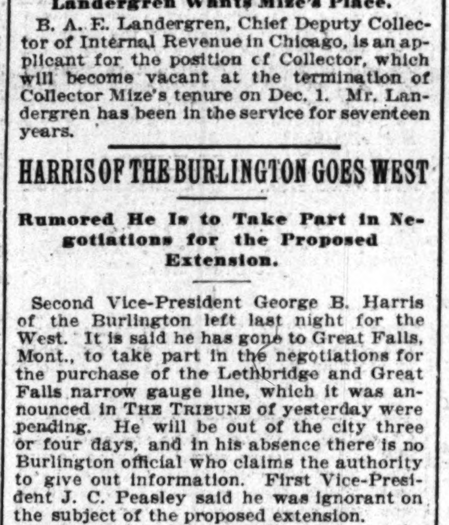
HARRIS OF THE BURLINGTON GOES WEST

Rumored He Is to Take Part in Negotiations for the Proposed Extension.

Second Vice-President George B. Harris of the Burlington left last night for the West. It is said he has gone to Great Falls, Mont., to take part in the negotiations for the purchase of the Lethbridge and Great Falls narrow gauge line, which it was announced in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday were pending. He will be out of the city three or four days, and in his absence there is no Burlington official who claims the authority to give out information. First Vice-President J. C. Peasley said he was ignorant on the subject of the proposed extension.

Election Contests at Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—Three of the candidates for Justice of the Peace who were defeated in the recent township election have given notice of their intentions to contest, and it is probable that similar action will be taken by some of the defeated candidates for Supervisor. They base their claims on the fact that the judges did not properly count the vote.



His Daughter's Friend—"And is this your first wife?"

Mr. Widdison—"Yes, dear girl; and is this my second?"—Judy.

TURNS ON GRAND JURY.

DR. HUNTER'S ELECTION DEPENDS ON ITS DECISION.

If an Indictment Is Found Against Him It Will Destroy His Chances—If He Is Cleared He Will Without Doubt Be Elected, as a Plot Will Be Shown—Hunter Declares the Charges Have Alienated Only One Man—Grand Jury Has Ten Democratic Members.

Frankfort, Ky., April 11.—[Special.]—The bribery muddle and the question of veracity between Dr. Hunter and Capt. Gaines are still the absorbing topic in all circles tonight. The effect of the whole thing on the Senatorial race will be determined by the action of the grand jury.

If the grand jury returns an indictment against Hunter and Wilson the result will certainly be to defeat Hunter for the Senate, whereas, on the other hand, if no indictments are found it will elect Hunter, as it will be shown plainly that the whole scheme was but a plot of his enemies, planned with the deliberate intention of ruining his chances of election.

Several Republican legislators who have been voting for Hunter say they will pair till the grand jury reports on the matter, so there certainly will be no election for several days.

Attorney-General Taylor has requested the State's-Attorney, who acts in conjunction with the jury in criminal matters, to have Dr. Hunter, J. H. Wilson, and E. T. Franks summoned tomorrow to testify. The attorney has consented to this, so the grand jury may not be ready to report till the middle of the week.

The gold Democrats have agreed to join with the other anti-Hunter people to break a quorum tomorrow so there will be no election, and probably but one formal ballot will be taken. The agreement has not yet been made, but it is likely the gold Democrats will continue to help break a quorum each day till the grand jury reports on the bribery question.

Dr. Hunter and his friends said tonight that so far the alleged disclosures have but served to strengthen his organization except in a single instance, and that after the grand jury reports they are confident this one man will have all his objections removed.

The grand jury is composed of ten Democratss, one Republican, and one Populist, and two of them are relatives of Capt. Gaines, the chief witness against Dr. Hunter. The jury seems determined to do the just thing, regardless of whom it hurts, and will examine all the witnesses on both sides, though Hunter's friends are fearful that politics may cut some figure in the jury's decision.

LIVELY WEEK AHEAD AT SPRINGFIELD

Libel Law Repeal, Humphrey Bills, Department Store, and Apportionment Bills to Come Up.

Springfield, Ill., April 11.—This will in all probability be the liveliest week in the Senate since the session began. Senator Lundin's bill to repeal the libel law comes up on Tuesday. There will be a determined fight to kill the bill. The opposition is very strong.

The Humphrey railroad bills are the special order for Wednesday, when they will be considered on second reading in Committee of the Whole. Both the advocates and opponents of the measures will be given a hearing on the floor of the Senate at this time. Senator Munroe will lead the fight against the bills and has his amendments in readiness.

A committee representing the Chicago Committee of 100, which has opposed the bills, will be given a hearing. Among them will be Josiah Lombard, Chairman John H. Hamline, William A. Giles, and Newton A. Partridge. Senators Bogardus and Dunlap are among the leaders of the opposition.

On Thursday the Chicago real estate revenue bill will be considered in the Committee of the Whole, together with Senator Littler's amendment.

Another special order for Tuesday is Senator Bogardus' bill authorizing the establishment of day schools for the deaf. It is on the order of second reading and will probably be advanced with little opposition. The bill makes it optional with the School Board whether or not schools shall be established.

Senator Pemberton, Chairman of the Senatorial Apportionment committee, expects to have a bill ready to report this week.

The week in the House is likely to be devoted largely to bills on second reading.

The judicial apportionment bill will probably be called up on Tuesday. It is now in third reading, and in the precise form in which it came from the Senate. In this form it will undoubtedly be passed. In view of the known hostility of Gov. Tanner to the measure in this form there is much speculation as to whether it will receive his approval. Gov. Tanner himself has declined to disclose his purposes.

After the passage of the judicial apportionment bill, all attention will be directed to the matter of Senatorial and Congressional reapportionment.

The House Committee on Municipal Corporations will again take up the department store bill some time during the week. It is not probable that any more arguments by lobbyists will be heard. The committee will probably report the bill to the House this week and then it is pretty certain to go to the Judiciary committee, where the legal propositions involved will be argued.

POPULISTS TURN OUT A FACULTY.

Wholesale Dismissals at Agricultural College Because Teachers Are Not in Harmony with Populism.

Manhattan, Kas., April 11.—The dismissal of Prof. George T. Fairchild, for eighteen years President of the Kansas State Agricultural College, seems to have been only the beginning of a clean sweep proposed by the Board of Regents. The dismissal of Prof. Fairchild was followed yesterday by the discharge of fourteen other members of the faculty and numerous other employés of the institution.

No charges were preferred against any of the teachers released. The Board of Regents, which is dominated by a Populist majority, simply stated that the discharged instructors "were not in harmony with the fundamental principles of the administration." Of the old faculty but nine members were retained.

WILL REVEAL SHOCKING CORRUPTION.

Kansas Bribery Investigation Is Expected to Bring Out Still More Cases of Boodling.

Topeka, Kas., April 11.—Members of the Legislative Bribery Investigating committee say if the revelations of the last week have been sensational the developments next week will be shocking. It is said that big stories will come out in the testimony relative to alleged bribery in railroad, stockyards, and oleomargarine legislation.

William Butler will be put on the stand on Monday to tell a story of a proposition made to him that he could have $1,500 spot cash if he would produce ten members of the House of Representatives not already pledged to vote for the Wichita Normal School bill.

Lot Ravenscroft of Clark County is believed to be the possessor of sensational secrets, which will be made public when he testifies. He was approached by the man Boyd, who lobbied in the interests of the text book trust.

Gov. Leedy has had detectives looking for Boyd, whom he desires as a witness. So far they have been unable to locate him, though it was believed he had gone to his home in Hardin County, Ky.

POLITICAL CANVASS WITHOUT MONEY.

Four Republican Candidates for Judge in McLean County Agree to Abjure Usual Methods.

Bloomington, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—There are already four announced candidates for the Republican nomination for County Judge of McLean County. A vacancy in the office will be caused by the elevation to the Circuit Bench of Colostin D. Myers, the present County Judge, recently nominated by the Republicans, the nomination being as good as his election. The candidates are Rolland A. Russell, Chairman of the Republican County Central committee; S. P. Robinson, Secretary of the City Central committee; Henry D. Spencer, and Frank T. Hamilton.

All of these candidates are prominent lawyers, all young men, and all hustling and active Republicans. These candidates have entered into a solemn compact not to spend a cent for cigars, liquor, hack hire, or workers at the polls, and have publicly asked their friends to refrain from working at the polls.

ORGANIZE TO DEFEAT MR. HANNA.

Foraker Faction in Cleveland Will Carry the War to the Bitter End.

Cleveland, O., April 11.—[Special.]—The McKisson-Foraker faction of the Republican party in this county has declared war on Senator M. A. Hanna, and the latter will not go back to the United States Senate without a hard fight being made. To offset the organization of the Hanna forces, which was completed Friday night, the McKisson leaders held a secret meeting this afternoon at the Forest City House. Besides Mayor McKisson and the members of his Cabinet Congressman Burton and Chairman Taft of the Republican Executive committee were present, and plans for the future were carefully considered. The meeting was very secret. They decided that if any overtures are to be made they must come from Hanna. They will also fight the indorsement of Hanna in the county convention and will use the power of the machine to elect anti-Hanna legislators.

BRICE IS OUT OF POLITICS FOR GOOD

Close Political Friend Makes the Authoritative Announcement That He Seeks No Office.

Cleveland, O., April 11.—[Special.]—Ex-United States Senator Calvin S. Brice will not be a candidate for reëlection at the coming session of the Legislature. This statement was made yesterday by John H. Farley, the defeated candidate for Mayor on the Democratic ticket, and the acknowledged manager of Brice's campaign six years ago.

"No, sir," exclaimed Mr. Farley, when discussing the political situation in Ohio, "Mr. Brice will not be a candidate for reëlection. He is absolutely retired. You can state that as coming from me and as being authoritative. Mr. Brice is in Jamaica and has been there for some little time. He has no political ambition, and no desire except to recover his health."

DEATH OF M. J. FITCH, MANUFACTURER

Expires of Rheumatic Gout, from Which He Had Suffered for Years—Sketch of His Life.

M. J. Fitch, proprietor of the M. J. Fitch Paper Box company, Monroe street, near Franklin, died at his home, No. 4510 Greenwood avenue, yesterday forenoon. He was 62 years old, and had been ill for several years with rheumatic gout. Ten days ago the attack became acute, and since then he had been confined to his home. His condition rapidly grew worse, until yesterday, when death resulted. The funeral will take place tomorrow from the residence.

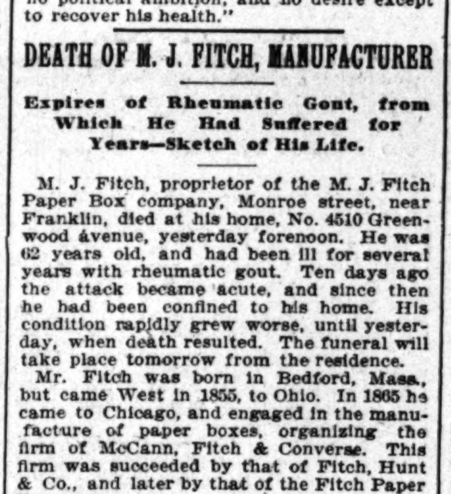
Mr. Fitch was born in Bedford, Mass., but came West in 1855, to Ohio. In 1865 he came to Chicago, and engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes, organizing the firm of McCann, Fitch & Converse. This firm was succeeded by that of Fitch, Hunt & Co., and later by that of the Fitch Paper Box company.

From 1865 until 1890 Mr. Fitch resided on the West Side in Seeley avenue, near Adams street, but in the latter year he removed to the Greenwood avenue residence.

Mr. Fitch was a zealous churchman, and at different times held official positions in the Leavitt Street and Union Park Congregational Churches, and was also superintendent of the Sunday-schools. At the time of his death he was a deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Kenwood Evangelical Church. He took especial interest in the young people of the churches and was instrumental in organizing many young people's societies.

He left a widow and two children—a son, L. Fitch, and a daughter, Mrs. A. B. Willcox.

Col. W. R. Shafter.



[Of the First Infantry. Nominated for Brigadier-General.]

CARNIVAL COMMITTEES ARE NAMED.

Director-General Hamburger Receives Encouraging Messages Regarding the Coming Meet.

The military and athletic carnival plans are progressing finely. President F. E. Pettet of the Chicago Athletic Association, Chairman of the Executive committee of the carnival, has appointed committees as follows:

Military committee—Chairman, Gen. H. A. Wheeler, I. N. G.; Secretary, Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A.

Athletic committee—Chairman, Harry McMillan, President Amateur Athletic Association of the United States; Vice-Chairman, Randolph E. Fishburn, President Central Association Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; Secretary, Frank W. Wentworth.

Intercollegiate committee—Gustavus T. Kirby, Intercollegiate Association; J. D. Tilford, President National Inter-Scholastic Association; Dr. Luther Gulick of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic League; Julius F. Harder, North American Gymnastic Union; J. H. Maybury, President Western Intercollegiate Association.

Committee on Patron and Patronesses—Chairman, F. B. Tuttle.

Transportation committee—Chairman, F. C. McNally.

Committee on Advance Sales Seats and Boxes—Chairman, Howard E. Raymond.

Committee on Advertising—Chairman, D. N. Lord.

Committee on Prizes, Badges, and Banners—Chairman, A. N. Stewart.

Committee on Program—Chairman, Frank J. Howell.

Committee on Concessions—Chairman, Sterling P. Wiley.

The Executive committee will hold its regular weekly meeting at the Chicago Athletic club at 4 o'clock on Thursday, April 15.

The Director-General, Col. L. H. Hamburger, is in receipt of encouraging advices from many quarters. The Leavenworth post of the regular army is writing for particulars of the military program so they can prepare for competition.

The Wisconsin National Guard will be represented in infantry and light artillery guard competition.

The advices from the East indicate that the New York Athletic club and the Knickerbocker Athletic club of New York and the Boston Athletic club of Boston will be represented in the national indoor championship meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, May 12, of carnival week.

The Director-General is in correspondence with the Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments of New York City with reference to a relay team race between that organization and the First Regiment of Chicago. He is also in correspondence with the University of Michigan and the University of Chicago with reference to an intercollegiate competition between these two institutions.

TO SETTLE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE CHARGES

Difficulty of Arbitrary Problem to Be Solved by an Arrangement as to Bills of Lading.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—[Special.]—Negotiations are pending looking to a solution of the bridge problem, which has so long vexed and burdened St. Louis shippers. Several conferences have been held within the last month, the last yesterday, at which the question has been carefully discussed by representatives of the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association and the East-Bound Traffic Association.

As a result the conclusion has been reached that the bridge arbitrary, which is a direct tax now being collected on every freight bill on every shipment made from and to St. Louis to territory east of St. Louis, can be removed by the adoption and use of a St. Louis bill of lading upon incoming and outgoing freight.

It was agreed that the adoption of a St. Louis bill of lading can be accomplished by making the St. Louis Terminal Association and other transfers operate in the direct sense of a railroad with traffic arrangements with every railroad whose terminal is now East St. Louis, whereby the terminal companies shall receive, forward, and deliver the city's commerce, issuing a through bill of lading with through rates of freight inserted to destination.

In other words, it is contemplated that the terminal companies shall become de facto railroads, with whom these east side railroads can make a traffic arrangement on fixed charges, by which shipments of goods for each and every railroad may be received and forwarded, and a through bill of lading issued therefor by the terminal companies, with througn rates to destination.

At yesterday's conference of members of east side lines, the Terminal Association, Wiggins Ferry company, and St. Louis Transfer company, the bridge arbitrary question was referred for solution to a committee.

H. H. GROSS AND MR. HALLE DIFFER.

School Board Simply Wants Its Exact Relation to the City Government Settled.

H. H. Gross and other members of the Board of Education, who favor legal proceedings against the city in order to fix the exact legal relations of the board to the city government, take exceptions to President Halle's statement that the proceedings contemplate a controversy with the city.

"The proceedings do not contemplate any controversy," Mr. Gross said. "The only purpose of the board is to ascertain the exact legal status of the board in its relation to the city government.

"The city appropriates the interest on the school moneys and covers back into the treasury any unexpended balances of school funds at the end of the year. The rebates on special assessments on school property are another bone of contention. Besides this, the board would like to have its right to issue bonds determined. The present methods of drawing school pay warrants are also a source of contention, the board holding it has the right to draw directly on the city treasury for them.

"Under the general school law the Board of Education has the right to levy a tax of 2 per cent for educational purposes and 3 per cent for purchasing sites and erecting buildings. As it is here the Council appropriates what it thinks the board should expend, frequently cutting down its estimates.

"The city authorities hold that the Board of Education is in all matters subordinate to the city, while the board contends that in many particulars it is a distinct municipality. It was to definitely determine this fact that it was deemed wise to bring the suit in question."

Washington Park Church Dedicated.

The new Washington Park Congregational Church on Michigan boulevard, near Fifty-fourth street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Willard Scott and the Rev. F. A. Noble. The prayer of dedication was said by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin. Only a portion of the lower part of the building is completed, but the members hope to have the building finished in a year's time. It is to cost $60,000. The Rev. William Douglas Mackenzie has accepted the pastorate.

CLUB RALLIES TO POWERS

MARCHING MEMBERS OF COUNTY DEMOCRACY DON HIS WAR PAINT.

Declare They Are with Him "to a Finish" in His Fight for the Council Finance Committee Chairmanship—Opposition Puts Maltby in the Field—Walker for Judiciary Chief—Mahoney Has J. H. Dollard Indorsed for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Marching club members of the County Democracy yesterday declared themselves "with" Ald. John Powers "to a finish" in his fight for the Chairmanship of the Council Finance committee. They said so at the largest and most enthusiastic meeting held in two years.

Nobody, it seems, had thought of opening any such campaign until Senator J. P. Mahoney, five minutes after he had been made a fighting recruit of the club, introduced and had adopted resolutions warmly indorsing John H. Dollard for "Billy" Cook's job as Sergeant-at-Arms.

Then it was suggested that their President, Ald. Powers, was "more entitled to the prize he seeks than any man in the Council" and "by reason of long, faithful services rendered ought to have it." So a motion that he be indorsed was carried and every member volunteered to start early this morning and put in the day "convincing" Aldermen who may not have made up their minds.

Ald. Powers was there, said frankly it was his ambition to put on the mantle Martin B. Madden will take off this week, and thanked the organization for enlisting in his behalf.

While all this was developing the opposition to Ald. Powers also mapped out a few plans of battle and put "a new Richmond" in the field against him. His other name is A. W. Maltby, and he hails from the Twenty-second Ward, where not all the combined efforts of Burke and his machine gang could "down" him on election day. It had been noised around that Charles Walker, elected on reform lines in the Twenty-fourth Ward one year ago, would probably be selected by the reformers for head of the Finance committee. But Mr. Walker's friends say he wants the Chairmanship of the Judiciary committee, which the slatemakers have been giving to Mr. Maltby. Mr. Maltby, the gossips say, is well fitted for Chairman of the Finance committee, because he has always been connected with business matters requiring more or less financiering. Mr. Walker would be "at home" at the head of the Judiciary committee. He is a lawyer, and Mr. Maltby is not.

Anyway, the fight for this biggest plum to be distributed is on in good earnest. Another caucus is scheduled to take place this afternoon, but the general opinion yesterday was nothing definite would result from it. Speculation runs to the proposition that whichever faction finds itself in the best position to make trades on the less important committees and Chairmanships will win.

The County Democracy has decided to move before May 1 into larger and more elegant quarters. A committee reported that it had about closed negotiations for spacious quarters, formerly occupied by Oriental Lodge, on the fourth floor of the building No. 122 La Salle street. The club is also to turn out in uniform and with a brass band and take part in the inauguration of Mayor-elect Harrison next Thursday evening. James Pyne, Sol Van Praag, and John C. Schubert were appointed a committee to provide floral gifts for the occasion.

William Powers made an effort to have W. J. Strong, as he put it in his motion, "fired" from the club. But President Powers ruled such action could only be taken through charges preferred in writing and then proved.

APPOINTMENTS "UP IN THE AIR."

Altgeld and Anti-Altgeld War Among Democrats Keeps Seekers After City Plums Guessing.

The Altgeld and anti-Altgeld fight inside the Democratic party has grown so fierce that all other considerations for the time being have been swept aside. The struggle is for recognition by the new city administration, and it is fortunate for Mr. Harrison that he has kept himself out of the way, else he would be subject to a pulling and hauling which even his vigorous physique would have difficulty in withstanding.

John P. Altgeld started out with the proposition that none but Simon pure free silver men, by which he meant his own personal followers, should be rewarded with offices. He tried to put under the ban such Democrats as Judge Payne, A. S. Trude, Charles Thornton, Alexander J. Jones, Tom Gahan, Ald. Powers, and a lot of others, who, while they supported W. J. Bryan at the last national election, never had any patience with the free silver theory. These men naturally have fought back, and the result is whenever either side proposes a candidate for office under Mayor Harrison the other takes a club and goes after him.

Yesterday, for instance, Mr. Altgeld indorsed the application of Richard Michaelis Jr. for the job of City Collector. No sooner was it known than a dozen protests were filed against the appointment.

On his side Altgeld has remonstrated against any recognition being given Mr. Trude or any of Mr. Trude's friends, and so the merry war goes on.

The only prominent Democrat in town who has kept out of it so far is Joe Martin, and he keeps on good terms with both sides by assuring each he does not want any office.

Both factions seem to have united in opposition to R. J. Graham for Controller. It is charged against him that he voted for President McKinley and never even came out for Harrison until after he was elected. This united opposition to Graham has had the effect of reviving the talk in favor of the retention of Controller Wetherell. Such an outcome is not considered unlikely.

Mr. Altgeld has declared war on ex-Congressman McGann, another sound money Democrat, who, however, supported Bryan, but McGann seems certain of being the next Commissioner of Public Works in spite of it.

Martin White is still the choice for Superintendent of Police, the Kipley opposition, also backed by Altgeld, not proving formidable.

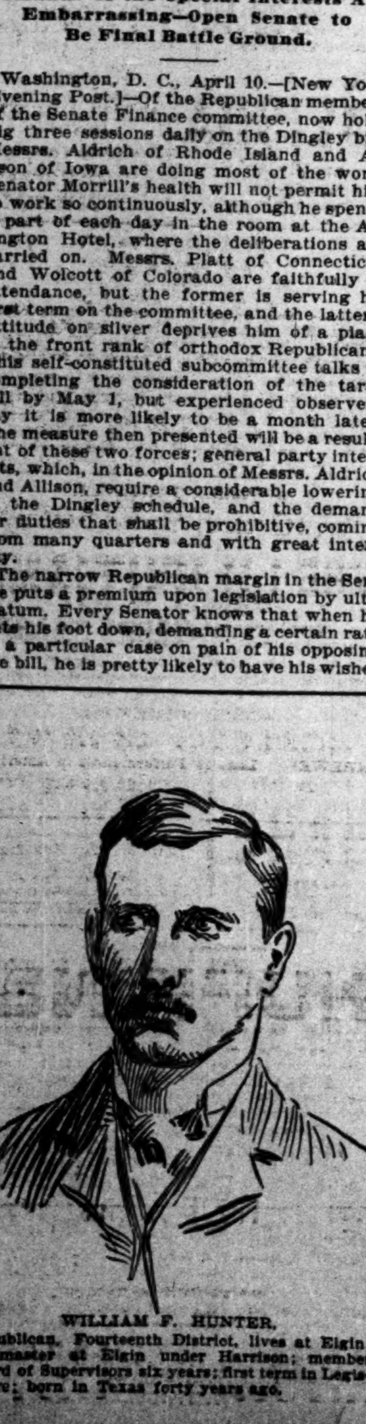
J. J., alias "Black Hat," McCarthy, has given up his ambition to be Street Commissioner, the job he held under Hopkins, and John Schubert is considered sure of the place. They both live in the Second Ward, and Schubert has beaten McCarthy several times in hotly contested primaries.

James C. Strain will go into City Clerk Loeffler's office as Chief Deputy. He was once a candidate for the City Clerkship himself, but defeated.

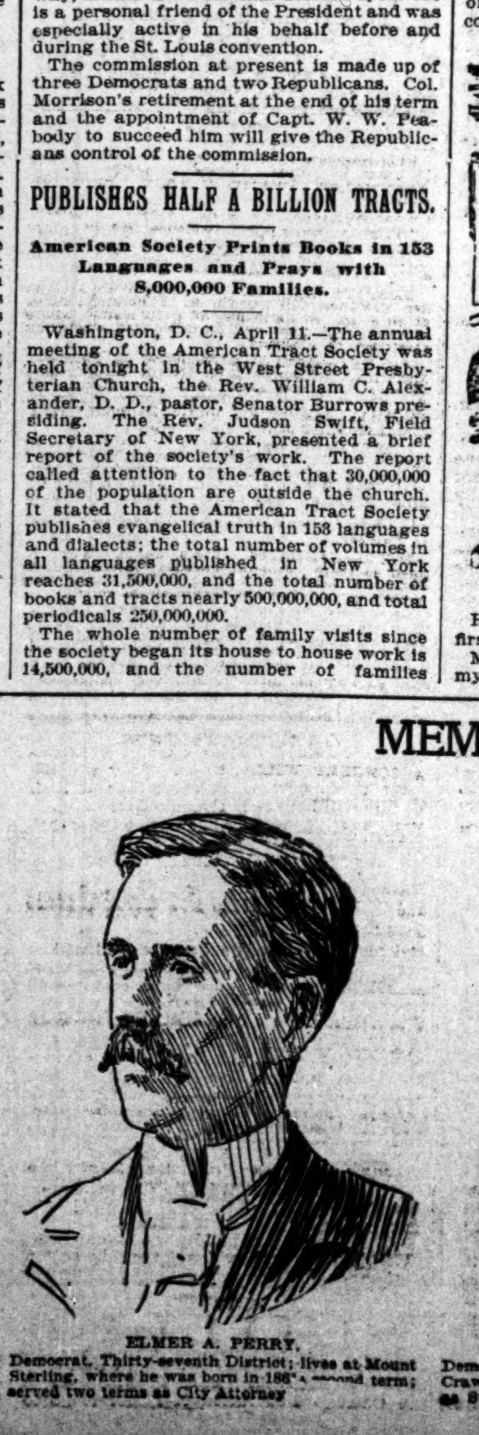
Thomas J. O'Neill is still the person most spoken of for the Mayor's private secretary.

Until the Altgeld and anti-Altgeld fight is settled, however, most of the appointments under Mayor Harrison are, figuratively speaking, "up in the air."

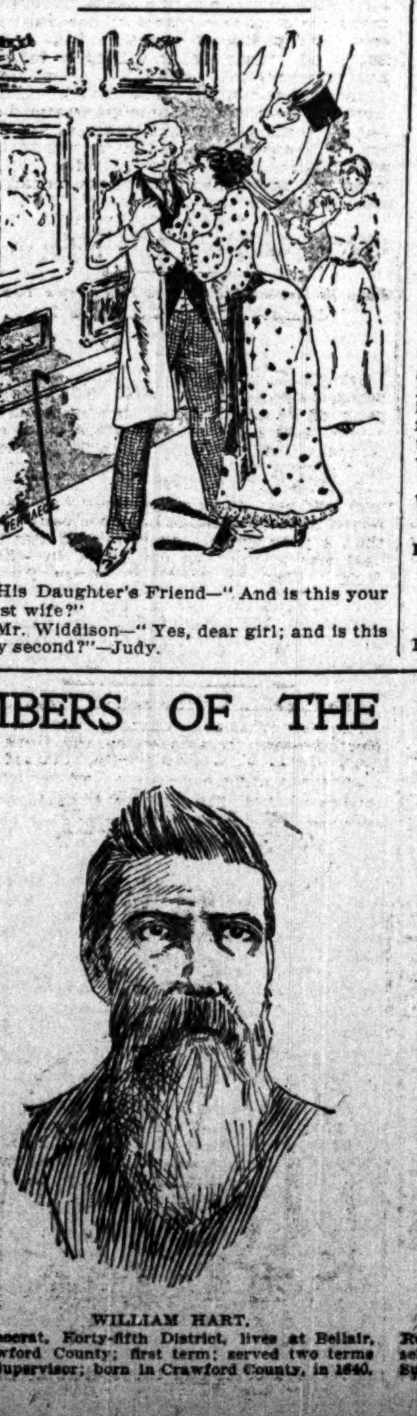
MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE—CONTINUED.



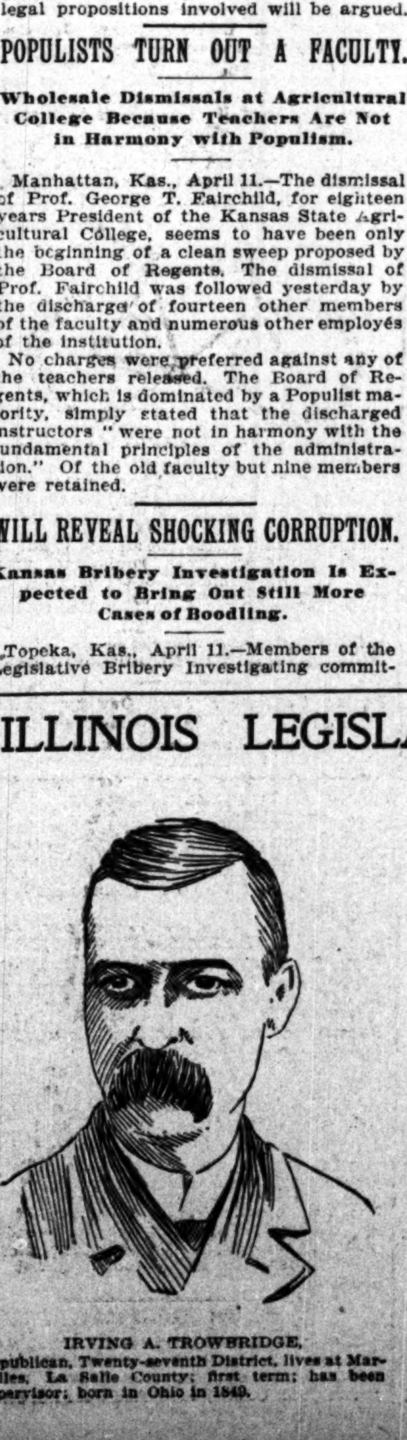
WILLIAM F. HUNTER,
Republican, Fourteenth District, lives at Elgin; Postmaster at Elgin under Harrison; member Board of Supervisors six years; first term in Legislature; born in Texas forty years ago.



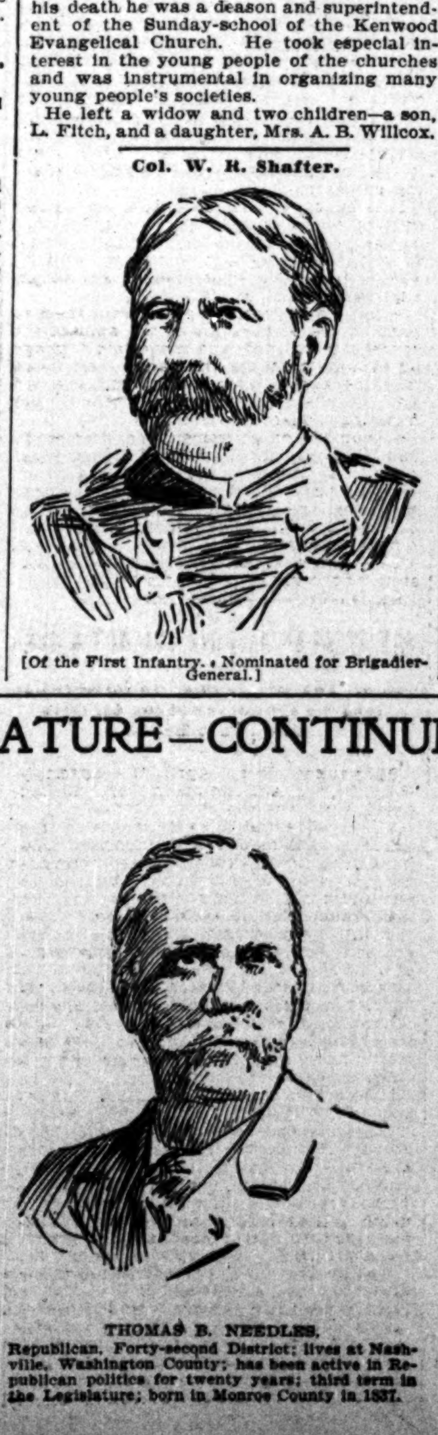
ELMER A. PERRY,
Democrat, Thirty-seventh District; lives at Mount Sterling, where he was born in 18[illegible]; second term; served two terms as City Attorney



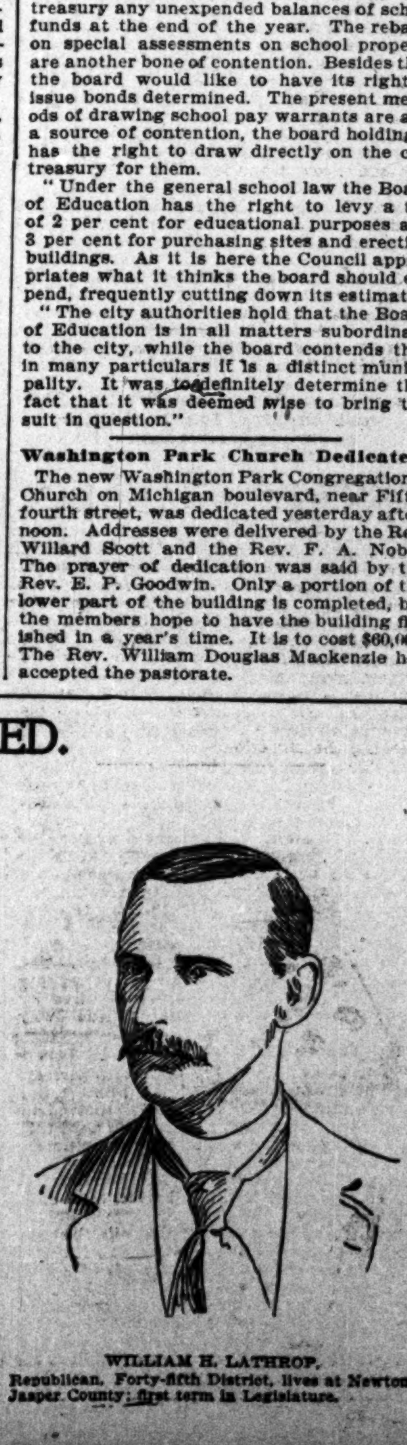
WILLIAM HART,
Democrat, Forty-fifth District, lives at Bellair, Crawford County; first term; served two terms as Supervisor; born in Crawford County, in 1840.



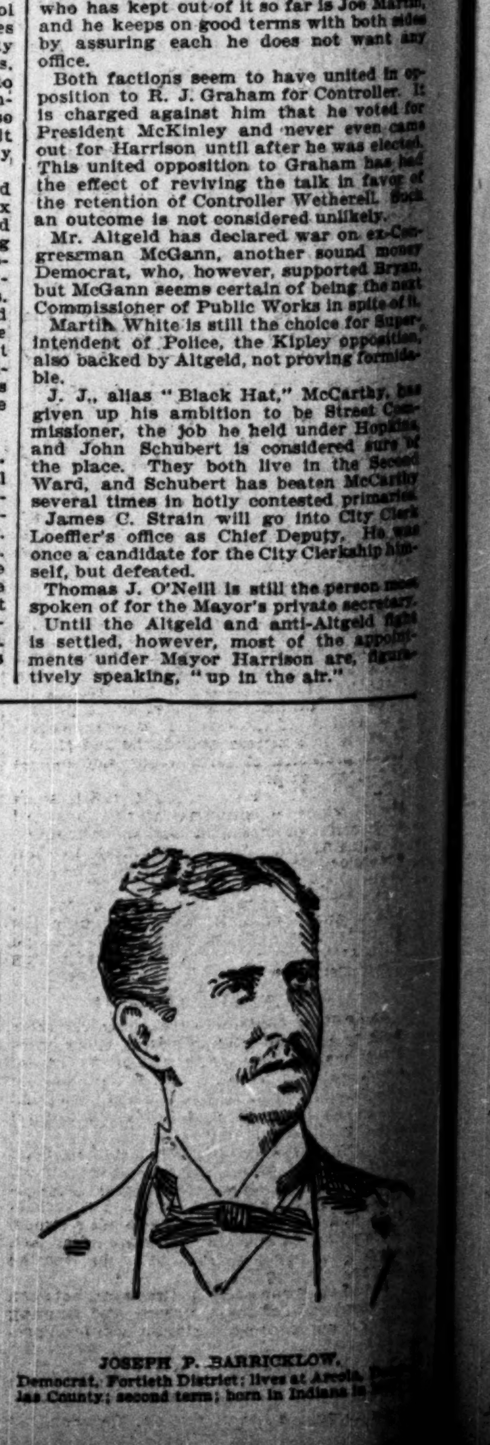
IRVING A. TROWBRIDGE,
Republican, Twenty-seventh District, lives at Marseilles, La Salle County; first term; has been Supervisor; born in Ohio in 1849.



THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
Republican, Forty-second District; lives at Nashville, Washington County; has been active in Republican politics for twenty years; third term in the Legislature; born in Monroe County in 1837.



WILLIAM H. LATHROP,
Republican, Forty-fifth District, lives at Newton, Jasper County; first term in Legislature.



JOSEPH P. BARRICKLOW,
Democrat, Fortieth District; lives at Arcola,
las County; second term; born in Indiana in

"CLEANING UP" IN TEXTS

CHICAGO MINISTERS COMMEND PLAN FOR A RAID ON MIDDENS.

Bishop Fallows Urges That All the People Respond Most Heartily to the Sanitary Project—The Rev. David Beaton Thinks the Work Will Be Helpful to Proper Civic Pride—D. C. Milner Exhorts to Co-operation of Citizens.

Chicago ministers yesterday loaned their eloquence to the cleaning-day movement. Bishop Fallows expressed his enthusiastic commendation of the plan, saying Chicago was in as great need of sanitary attention as Jerusalem was of brickmasons and hod-carriers, after the return of the captive Israelites from Babylon.

The Rev. David Beaton of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, Duncan C. Milner, pastor of Armour Mission, the Rev. James A. Dowling, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, No. 49 West Nineteenth street, and the Rev. J. H. O. Smith were among those who spoke in favor of the annual clean-up.

Bishop Fallows' Sermon.

Bishop Fallows made "Cleaning Day" the subject of the prelude to his morning sermon at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, saying:

"THE TRIBUNE has sounded the call for a general cleaning day, on which the streets and alleys of Chicago shall be put in a presentable and sanitary condition.

"No suggestion could be more timely or more practicable. The ancient City of Jerusalem was rebuilt under Nehemiah by the people, who worked over against their own homes. Rapidly and securely in this manner the walls went up. Individual, family, and civic pride was aroused. A healthful rivalry was created. Men, women, and children assisted in the movement. Nehemiah himself was not ashamed to use the hammer and the trowel; neither were the nobles or the priests. The treasury in Jerusalem was almost empty. Nehemiah would have been absolutely unable to build the city if the labor had not been voluntary.

"Chicago today needs cleaning as much as Jerusalem needed rebuilding. Our City Treasury is not full to overflowing. We are not able to stand any more taxation, for taxes are going up to the exasperating, boiling point, while rents are running down to zero, and sometimes to several degrees below zero.

"Let all the people respond most heartily to THE TRIBUNE'S request. Let us form the boys into the Boys' Civic Brigade, and the girls into the Girls' Civic Brigade. Over against our own homes and in our own precincts let this good work of Chicago house-cleaning go on. Let us all take an interest in it. There will be both fun and profit in the enterprise."

By the Rev. David Beaton.

In a prelude to his morning sermon the Rev. David Beaton of Lincoln Park Congregational Church spoke as follows:

"If cleanliness is next to godliness the plan for a general spring cleaning of our city is worthy of the most earnest coöperation of every genuine Christian and public-spirited citizen. We have made a great outcry against our municipal authorities for not cleaning our streets, but the fact is we have refused to give them the money to do it.

"The only way to do is for each citizen to keep his own premises clean; look after the space at his own front and back, and, in a word, do his own share of the work. This is the first principle of all righteousness—to begin by cleansing one's own heart; but we find many people ready to reform their neighbors who have a big dirt midden at their own doors.

"I don't like the windy, boasting spirit that has sometimes been too prominent in Chicago; but there is a grumbling, grudging spirit abroad depreciating our city that is a good deal worse. We want to speak well of our city, and take a pride in it, and we cannot do this until it is a clean city. Let us pray for its moral elevation; let us seek the pure and lofty spirit of a noble municipal citizenship; but if we cannot wash its face it is rather like a mockery to pray for its soul. We ought all to lend a ready, willing hand to this most auspicious forward movement."

D. C. Milner's Exhortation.

D. C. Milner, addressing his congregation at Armour Mission, said:

"We consider tonight the moral reform of Chicago; how to get rid of places of evil resort, and especially the liquor saloons. There has recently been made the suggestion that Chicago should have a general cleaning up of its streets and alleys. The suggestion has been that outside of what may be done by garbage contractors, there shall be a coöperation of citizens in this work.

"When Nehemiah rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, he urged that the people should care for the part in their own neighborhood. We are told that 'every man built over against his house.' If this can be done, Chicago will indeed be clean. It is easy to find fault with the filthy condition of the city, but if every man will sweep his own yard and alley, it will be easy to care for the public highways. Every one should heartily indorse both the physical and moral cleansing of our city."

APPPROVE MAY 15 AS CLEANING DAY.

Even Lukewarm Citizens Enthusiastic Over the Plan—Some of the Evidences of the Necessity.

Setting May 15 as the date for the annual spring cleaning of the streets, alleys, vacant lots, and front and back premises of Chicago has increased the general interest in the plans to put the entire city in "ship shape" before hot weather comes. Some who were inclined to ask, "What's the use?" when they thought the annual clean-up was to be some time in April are now loudly proclaiming their approval.

Chicago moves on May 1. On May 2 and usually for many weeks thereafter the city looks like a deserted circus ring in a country town.

The suggestion of the Municipal committee of the Civic Federation that the cleaning should be done after everybody has had a chance to get settled in the new flat is meeting with enthusiastic approval, and Cleaning day promises to be a bank and school holiday in Chicago from 1897 on.

If there be any who doubt that Chicago needs a thorough sweeping and dusting a few moments' observation will be ample to convince them.

Need Is Growing Apace.

Lying in the gutters of streets and lining the sides of open alleys in Chicago is enough unsightly rubbish, garbage, and ashes to fill a big area of the Lake-Front and build a mountain as a monument to the cleaning-up brigade. The dirt is confined to no particular section of the city. It is everywhere. It exists in limitless abundance and picturesque profusion of form, color, and degree of obnoxiousness.

The few shining examples, found in some select residence portions of the city, of neighborhoods which do not show unsightly signs of neglect and untidiness, are but exceptions that prove the rule. They are oases of cleanliness in a desert of dirt.

The dirt that is visible from the streets, in alleys and open lots used as dumping grounds, is but a part of the evil. Behind billboards and in the angles of adjoining structures more is hidden than lies open.

Filth on the West Side.

Along West Madison street, from the river west to Ashland avenue, nearly every cross street shows gutters filled with piles of street sweepings that have been gathered together and left to be trampled down again instead of hauled away. The alleys in this section are even worse.

In the alley running north from Madison street, a half block east of Clinton street, near the river, are heaps of decaying garbage, large and small; piles of ashes and refuse, and loose paper enough to bill a circus. Protruding from under the edge of an ash heap yesterday afternoon could be seen the carcass of a dog.

In the alley one block farther west, between Clinton and Jefferson streets, and running north from Madison, a similar condition prevails. About fifty feet from the south end of the alley, and in plain view of the street, is a cluster of barrels containing garbage that is evidently the accumulation of months. One barrel, its hoops rotten and broken, has been tipped over and its odoriferous contents half poured into the alley. Beside the barrels is a pile of kitchen garbage, simply thrown against the wall of a building. The entire length of the alley is strewn with ornaments equally disagreeable to contemplate.

Showing on the North Side.

A billboard at the north end of Dearborn street bridge and one the west side of the street conceals a partly vacant lot which has been used as a dumping-ground, and there are miles of billboards in all parts of the city that stand as screens in front of similar plague-spots.

In the alley running north from Kinzie street, a half block east of State street, is a miscellaneous array of ash-heaps, garbage, and refuse piles, and in the alley running east from Rush street, a half block north of Michigan street, the same condition exists.

South of Lill & Bullen's malthouse at Pine and Illinois streets is an alley, at the west end of which, under a sign "Ashes Given Away," several tons of ashes were piled up yesterday afternoon.

The alley running west from St. Clair street, a half block north of Illinois street, contains chiefly large piles of stable offal.

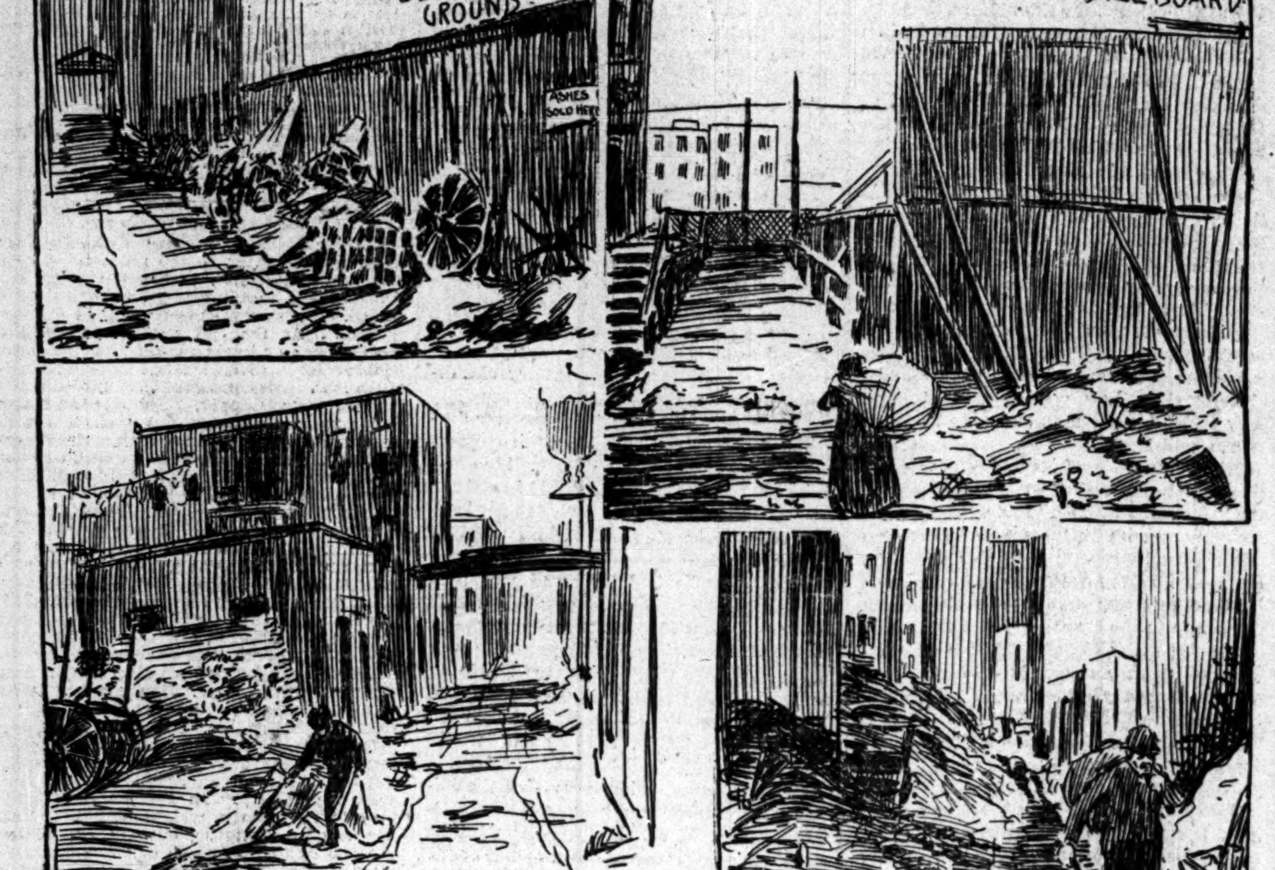
On the South Side.

South of the business center and under the shadow of the Harrison Street Police Station is an alley rivaling all the rest in unsightliness and filth. It runs north from Harrison street a half block west of Clark. Here two or three scavengers, with gunny bags over their shoulders, yesterday afternoon picked over heaps of ashes, rags, garbage, and indescribable filth.

A letter to THE TRIBUNE called attention to an alley running south from West Madison street a short distance west of California avenue. The alley running east from California avenue, a half block south of Madison, and other alleys in the same vicinity are equally in need of cleaning.

The premises described are not selected as exceptionally bad compared with others. They are but fair examples of conditions that exist, more or less, in all parts of the city.

They are but suggestions of the conditions that have given rise to the agitation for a cleaning-up day.


ALLEY USED AS A DUMPING GROUND
ASHES SOLD HERE
HIDDEN BY A BILLBOARD
A·NORTH·STATE·STREET ALLEY
BACK·OF·THE·HARRISON·ST. STATION

OBJECT LESSONS, SHOWING NECESSITY OF A "CLEANING UP" DAY.

ALMOST BURNS HIS BROTHER TO DEATH

Julius Lauer's Nightdress Set on Fire by a Child Two Years Old—Four Lives Endangered.

Julius Lauer, 4 years old, living with his parents at No. 412 West Fourteenth street, was dangerously burned about the face and arms yesterday morning, and before the flames were extinguished they nearly communicated with a bed on which lay three other small children. The prompt action of their mother saved the lives of the children.

While the mother busied herself with breakfast the four children amused themselves by tumbling around in the bed. Finally one, scarcely two years old, climbed down and found some matches. Scratching one the youngster set fire to a piece of newspaper, and while the youngsters laughed in glee he set fire to the clothing of Julius.

The latter was dressed only in his night clothes, which in a moment were in a blaze. His screams brought his mother, but before she could reach him every piece of clothing was burned and the flesh from head to foot had turned black. Another of the boys, seeing the burning paper on the floor, picked it up and threw it on the bed, endangering the lives of all.

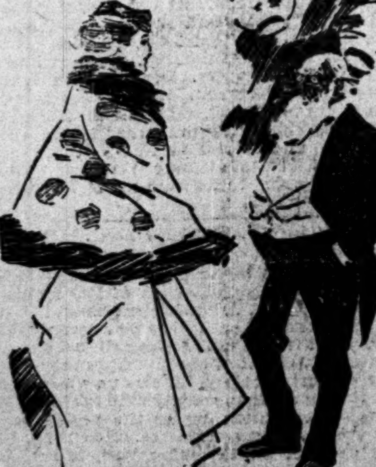
Mrs. Lauer quickly put out the burning bedclothing, but was almost hysterical as she carried the screaming child to another room.

Calling assistance she had the little sufferer taken to the County Hospital. Physicians say the child cannot recover.

SOUTH SIDE WATER FAMINE IS OVER.

New Joint Put in the Broken Main, and the Full Supply Will Be Furnished Today.

Residents of the South Side, whose water supply was suddenly cut off at noon on Saturday by the shutting down of the Fourteenth street pumping station, will have a full supply this morning. The new joint in the main at Fourteenth and Dearborn streets was not thought prudent to turn on the water not thought prudent to turn on the water until the cement had hardened, which it will have done by this morning. While no water was pumped through the Dearborn street main, about 20,000,000 gallons were pumped through the Fourteenth street main into the mains leading south on Michigan avenue and State street, thus materially relieving the situation.



English Capitalist—"When and where will our marriage be celebrated?"
Fair Americaine—"In the divorce court!"
—*Judy*.

AIRSHIP MYTH YET SOARS

HEADED FOR DUNE PARK AND AN AMUSEMENT PRIVILEGE.

Alleged Photograph of the Queer Aerial Visitor Showing Its Mechanism and Its Daring Navigation Pronounced a "Fake" by an Expert—Mechanical Impossibilities in the Way of Such a Picture—Night Gazers Report Seeing the Flying Machine.

Chicago's air-ship romance has fallen into practical hands. If the progress made by "photographers on the spot" yesterday is carried to its legitimate end the aerial monster will be picked up soon on the shining sands of Dune Park and will be exhibited by a local amusement company as the solution of the greatest problem tackled by mankind—navigation in the air.

At Rogers Park yesterday two men exhibited pictures "taken of the air ship" as it sailed over the suburb hard by Evanston at 6 a. m. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE secured one of the pictures, as did reporters for other Chicago newspapers. The prints were peddled out eagerly to all the nimble scribblers who would take them.

The picture given to THE TRIBUNE was submitted to an expert photographer for an opinion as to its genuineness. He looked at it and smiled.

Pronounces It a "Fake."

"It is a fake," he said. "It would be impossible for a camera to take such a picture, except from a doctored photograph. In my opinion a picture was taken out in Rogers Park. Then the airship was filled in. After that a picture was taken of the prepared print.

"The reason why I pronounce this bit of enterprise a 'fake' is because such a result is a perspective impossibility. With the relative proportions shown of various objects and the supposed airship no camera could have caught so much within the scope of its lenses.

"In this case a small instrument was used. It looks like a kodak's work. To have taken the airship with such a little lens the photographer would have had to point the instrument up towards the sky. He couldn't possibly get a lot of foreground and buildings in the picture."

The "fake" photograph is a gem of its kind. It is 3½x2½ inches in size. In the left foreground is a spur of the St. Paul's Evanston Division tracks. In the middle foreground are three good-sized and one small building. Well toward the front is an individual who apepars to have a camera in his uplifted hands taking a picture of the aerial visitor. This suggests the thought that perhaps this wonderful kodak takes pictures of itself and its manipulator as well as of airships.

How the "Ship" Looks.

But the heavenly soarer is the great feature of the wonderful work of art. High above the roofs of the buildings, the telegraph poles, and the leafless trees it rides in majesty. Its cigar-shaped body tips toward the "stern," where it terminates in a tail like that of a fish. Depending from the balloon part is a long, narrow cage with a propeller at the end. If a powerful glass is used one may see the outlines of two daring navigators.

It is supposed these aeronauts will be discovered soon nestling with their landed ship among the sandy stretches of Dune Park, around the bend of the lake in Indiana, where Chanute's experiments thrilled an expectant world last fall.

After that it would be natural for them to yield to the persuasions of the amusement concern mentioned and move into Chicago to exhibit to gaping thousands their flying machine and tell what fun they have had keeping the inhabitants of many cities guessing the last few weeks.

A number of policemen and firemen in South Chicago and Englewood reported last night that they saw the mysterious object floating about in the air which has been going by the name "airship." They described it much in the same manner as others have done.

Late yesterday afternoon the airship was seen "hovering over Lincoln Park."

As usual it was also seen elsewhere.

SAY IT IS AN AIRSHIP AND NOT A STAR

Thousands of People of Milwaukee Observe a Monster of the Air Over the Court-House.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 11.—[Special.]—Prof. Hough and his theory that the supposed airship is the star "Alpha Orionis" don't stand as high in the minds of thousands of citizens of this city tonight. They have seen the wonder and are convinced that it is a machine which navigates the air, and not a star which has been wandering around for 10,000,000 or more years through space without an object or a destination. The strange machine made its first appearance in the wee small hours this morning. It was not seen by many at that time, but the few who did see it are convinced that it is a machine. The lights which appeared on it seemed to move backwards and forwards toward each other, as if signaling to the earth.

It was first seen on the northern horizon, and about the only persons who were up at the time and who were not seeing things double, were a few newspaper men, police officers, and a guard at the House of Correction. All of these are willing to make oath they saw an airship come from the north a little before the break of daylight and that it disappeared again, reversing itself and fading from view in the north.

Tonight the stranger made its appearance again in the heavens about 9 o'clock. It came from the northeast from out over the lake. There was no possibility of a mistake this time. Thousands of people saw it, and in a few minutes they were following the machine as it floated over the city. It traveled towards the southwest until it reached a point directly over the City Hall, where it stopped for a quarter of an hour. Then the excitement in the down-town districts became intense. It was reported that attempts were being made to anchor the machine.

A Mr. Meyer, a traveling man, had a field glass ranged on the machine and said he distinctly saw four men in it. Stationkeeper Harry Moore of the Central Police Station saw it distinctly and was one of the few who did not at the same time lose his head. He says:

"The machine, or whatever it was, anchored or stopped directly over the city hall. The light which I saw was suspended from a large, dark oval-shaped object, the shadow of which could be distinctly seen. In fact, it could be seen so plainly that I could discern the wheels working. I did not see any one in it, but any one who claims that the thing I saw floating over the city hall is a star simply don't know what he is talking about. I saw it too distinctly to be fooled. It was, I should judge, about 1,000 feet above the city hall."

After hovering about for fifteen minutes it went back and disappeared in the northeast.

MAKER OF AIRSHIP REVEALS HIMSELF

Declares He Lives in Omaha and Asks for Thirty-five Acres in Which to Exhibit His Machine.

Omaha, Neb., April 11.—[Special.]—The mysterious airship, which has caused the veracity of many reputable citizens to be questioned, promises to be cleared up within a few days through the medium of the trans-Mississippi exposition. Either this is the fact or a stupendous hoax is to be perpetrated on the exposition authorities. In the first mail yesterday Secretary Wakefield received a letter dated at Omaha and bearing the postmark Omaha. The letter was signed "A. C. Clinton" and read as follows:

"To the Exposition Directors: My identity up to date has been unknown, but I will come to the front now, if you guarantee me 870,000 square feet of space. I am the famous airship constructor and will guarantee you positively of this fact in a week. The airship is my own invention, and as I am an Omaha man I wish it to be held as an Omaha invention. It will carry safely twenty people to a height of from 10,000 to 20,000 feet. I truly believe I have the greatest invention and discovery ever made. Will see you April 17, 1897, at the headquarters."

The writer gave no address. The amount of space asked for by the writer of this letter is nearly thirty-five acres.

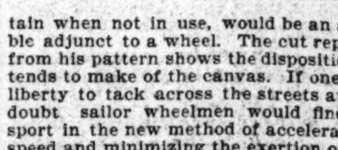
Dubuque, Ia., April 11.—The mysterious airship passed over Dubuque after midnight last night. It was seen at Green Island at 10 o'clock, and at Bellevue at 11.

Bloomington, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—An object believed to be the mysterious airship which has been sailing over Illinois was seen at noon today floating over Bloomington. It was going in a northeasterly direction at a great altitude. It was yellow in color and seemed to be rectangular in form.

CANVAS SAIL FOR THE BICYCLE.

Western Man Invents Jibsail for Cyclists Who Wish to Fly with the Wind.

Girls who have to wear skirts and face a stiff breeze on a wheel know the power of the wind, and few men are there who have not likewise experienced its force; so a Western inventor has conceived the idea that an adjustable jib sail, that rolls up like a curtain when not in use, would be an acceptable adjunct to a wheel. The cut reproduced from his pattern shows the disposition he intends to make of the canvas. If one were at liberty to tack across the streets at will no doubt sailor wheelmen would find great sport in the new method of accelerating the speed and minimizing the exertion of wheeling.



WHEELING AND SAILING COMBINED.

CHRISTEN THREE BIG CHURCH BELLS.

Polish Catholics Turn Out by Thousands at the Ceremonies at St. John Cantius Building.

Polish Catholics of the Northwest Side turned out by thousands yesterday to witness the christening and dedication of the bells of St. John Cantius Polish Roman Catholic Church, Front and Carpenter streets. The parade consisted of sixty Polish Catholic societies, averaging 150 for each society.

The three bells christened were purchased by the parish for $3,500 at West Troy, N. Y. They weigh over 12,000 pounds. The largest weighs three tons and is said to be the largest church bell in this city. This bell was christened St. Anna the next St. John de Baptist and St. Floryan, and the third St. Anselm and St. Hedwig.

In the absence of Archbishop Feehan the Rev. Father Vincent Barzynski, rector of the St. Stanislaus Church, officiated at the dedicating ceremonies, assisted by Father Francis Byrgier, Father Nawrocki, Father Adolph Nowicki, and Floryan Matuszewski. Father John Kasprzychi, rector of the St. Johns parish, was master of ceremonies. The Rev. Father Eugene Siedlaczek of the St. Hiacynth Polish Church in Avondale preached the sermon. Three hundred prominent Polish men and women acted as sponsors.

WOMEN PROMPTERS.

Women prompters are taking the place of men in Covent Garden, London, as it has been found that their voices carry better across the stage than men's and are less audible in the auditorium.

FLOOD LOSS OF MILLIONS.

NEARLY 4,000,000 ACRES OF FERTILE LAND UNDER WATER.

Value of These Farms Is Close to $65,000,000—Live Stock in the Submerged District Is Worth Nearly $8,000,000, While Last Year's Crops Remaining Over Are Valued at $3,750,000—Floods Will Extend Further—River Receding at Memphis.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—A statement relative to the agricultural interests of the submerged districts of the Mississippi Valley south of Cairo, Ill., has been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The total area under water on April 6 was about 15,800 square miles, of which 7,900 square miles was in Mississippi, 4,500 square miles in Arkansas, 1,750 square miles in Missouri, 1,200 in Tennessee, and 450 in Louisiana. This region contained in 1890 a population of 379,685, of which 186,489, or one half, was in Mississippi, 100,235 in Arkansas, and the remainder almost equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. In Missouri and Tennessee the population of the flooded districts is largely white.

Thousands of Farms Flooded.

The flooded districts contain, it is estimated, 39,500 farms, of which about 18,500 are in Mississippi, nearly 10,000 in Arkansas, and a like number about equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. These farms contain a total area of 3,500,000 acres, one-half of which is in Mississippi and rather over one-fourth in Arkansas. The total value of these farms, with their improvements, is close to $65,000,000.

The live stock on hand Jan. 1 of the present year was valued at over $7,500,000. It is estimated that of the crops of last year over $3,750,000 worth remained on hand in the submerged region the last month.

What effect the flood will have upon the crops of the present season depends upon the length of its continuance. The entire region under water on April 6 produced last year about 370,000 bales of cotton, valued at close to $13,000,000; over 11,000,000 bushels of corn, worth about $3,400,000; and wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay worth over $800,000 more. The most valuable portion of these crops was raised in Mississippi, whose region now submerged produced nearly 250,000 bales of cotton, besides other products, mostly for local consumption.

The weather bureau predicts a further extension of the flooded area.

Water Is Receding.

Memphis, Tenn., April 11.—The water in the Mississippi delta is slowly receding. At Greenville the river as well as the back water surrounding the town was stationary tonight. Everything is in readiness for the receipt and distribution of provisions from the government, and as soon as the army officers arrive the work will be actively entered into.

It is now believed the water will disappear by May 1, and if this proves true a fair crop can be made. The river was falling at Memphis tonight. At Vicksburg and all points south a steady rise was noted.

Relief Steamer Aground.

St. Paul, Minn., April 11.—[Special.]—The government steamer Ogemaw, which went down the Red River on a relief expedition yesterday, lies in twelve feet of water twelve miles below Grand Forks. The boat encountered a large amount of ice and sprung a leak. The craft was run into shallower water and grounded.

Rising at Pierre.

Pierre, S. D., April 11.—[Special.]—The river is again rising and has come up nearly two feet since last night. The up-river rise will very likely send it higher yet.

Higher at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., April 11.—The river gauge fluctuates between 18 and 18.2 feet. This brings the record up to one-tenth of a foot higher than given by any official data compiled. The river is certainly booming, and in spots the water washes over the "aprons" of the levees, making extensive deposits of mud. The authorities, however, deny any additional apprehensions, and are applying temporary barriers of sacks filled with earth and such other devices as appear most expedient.

NATIONAL ISSUES ARE NOT INVOLVED.

Ex-Senator Hill States Some Plain Truths About the Recent Municipal Elections.

Albany, N. Y., April 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, in his retirement at Wolfert's Roost, today threw cold water on the glee which Democrats have felt over the recent elections.

"You will judge from reading the reported comments of some of our oversanguine statesmen," said he, "that the elections of 1898 and 1900 were already as good as won. They seem to forget the fact that the elections which the Democracy have recently won are municipal rather than State elections, and in which local rather than national issues almost wholly predominated.

"There have been only two State elections held since November last—one in Michigan, where our opponents carried the State by about their usual majority, and in the other, in Rhode Island, where they carried it by an increased majority.

"One of the most overwhelming of these victories was the recent election in Chicago. Carter H. Harrison distinctly attributed his election largely to what he terms 'a general desire for a greater degree of personal liberty.' He makes no mention of the silver issue, the Wilson bill, the Dingley bill, or any other national issue. The recent elections were a rebuke to fanaticism and a triumph of liberalism in municipal affairs. The people in their respective localities are becoming restless under needless restrictions which fetter their personal freedom. The lesson to be learned from these municipal triumphs should not go unheeded."

CHARGE CARLISLE WITH DECEPTION.

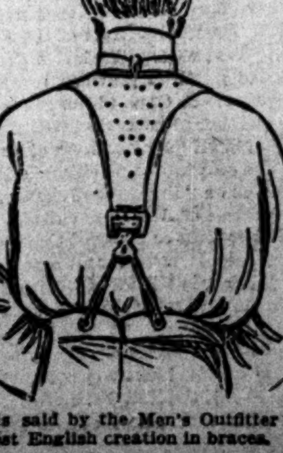
Suit Is Brought for a Receiver for a Company in Which He Is Interested.

Bristol, Tenn., April 11.—Suit has been brought against the Coöperative Town company of Elizabeth, Tenn., asking for a receiver, and also that the property of the company shall be subjected to the payment of the company's indebtedness, amounting to $1,000,000. It is charged that the company was insolvent when its property was transferred to the Wautauga Land company more than a year ago. It is also alleged that the deal was a deceiving makeshift, by which John G. Carlisle, Robert P. Porter, Benjamin Butterworth, Judge McComas, and other men of national prominence who were directors in the company hoped to escape the responsibilities incident to the company's failure.

Changes in Northwestern Trains.

The new order as to running trains on the Northwestern, occasioned by the work of track elevation, went into effect yesterday. During the summer only the slow suburban trains will run over the Evanston line, all through trains using the Mayfair Division.

Newest in Men's Braces.



This is said by the Men's Outfitter to be the latest English creation in braces.

SANGUILLY IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

Four Persons Are Killed, but the Cuban and Senator Money Escape Without Injury.

Charlotte, N. C., April 11.—North-bound Florida special on the Southern railway No. 36 and local south-bound passenger train No. 11 collided at 11:15 o'clock this morning at Harrisburg, a small town about thirteen miles north of this city, killing three persons and wounding six.

The killed are:

BENTON, T. CLINGMAN, of Charlotte, aged 35; postal clerk on No. 11.
DONALDSON, WILL, fireman on No. 36.
EUDY, TITUS, of Forest Hill, Concord.

The two engines came together with a terrific crash which resembled a sharp crack of thunder. Just previous to the collision Engineer Tunstall applied the air-brake and jumped. Many of the passengers on No. 36 were thrown from the seats, but none of them was hurt. The two express cars on the north-bound train were shattered into thousands of pieces, and soon after the accident the postal of the local caught fire, but by the use of chemicals the flames were extinguished.

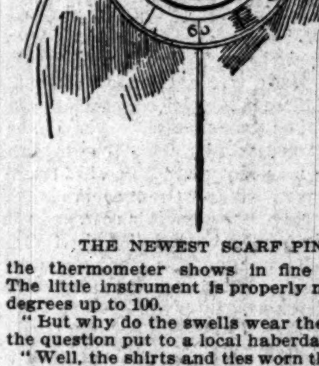
Postal Clerk Benton suffered a horrible death. His legs were pinioned so close to the boiler of one of the engines that he was being burned by the heat and steam. He begged piteously to his rescuers to cut off his legs and extricate him. Although every effort was made to release the suffering man it was an hour and a half before he was taken out. He lived but fifteen minutes longer. Donaldson and Titus Eudy were found in the center of the wreck. Engineer Kinney was taken from the wreck alive, but is so badly scalded that he is not expected to live throughout the night. The wounded are being cared for in this city.

Gen. Sanguilly, the Cuban patriot, and Senator Money of Mississippi were among the passengers, but both escaped injury.

NEWEST THING IN PINS FOR SCARFS.

"Warm" Shirts and Red Ties Now Affected by the Callow Youth Make a Thermometer Useful.

Kansas City Star: The thermometer is the very newest thing in scarf pins, and all the swells are greatly pleased with it. The arrangement of the little heat indicator, however, is different from the ordinary affair which tells people how hot or cold they are. The scarf-pin thermometer is coiled like a snake on a disk about the size of a quarter of a dollar, which is worked up in mottled green, against which the white of the thermometer shows in fine contrast. The little instrument is properly marked in degrees up to 100.



THE NEWEST SCARF PIN.

"But why do the swells wear them?" was the question put to a local haberdasher.

"Well, the shirts and ties worn this spring are so very 'warm' that a fellow needs something of the kind to warn him when his things become too 'hot,'" was the reply.

IN THE SPRING
A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY
LIGHTLY TURNS TO THOUGHTS OF LOVE

New Chinese Minister Arrives.

San Francisco, Cal., April 11.—The steamer Gaelic, bearing Minister Woo Ting Fong, who will represent the Emperor of China in America, Spain, and Peru, came into port last night. He and his suite occupied nearly all the staterooms in the vessel. There are nearly sixty consular representatives, secretaries, and attachés in his suite.

Found Serving as a Juryman.

A Kansas City doctor, who was looking for a crazy patient whom he was to lock up in an insane asylum, found the lunatic serving on a jury in the Circuit Court.

DEATHS.

FITCH—April 11, at his home, M. J. Fitch, aged 62 years 8 months. Funeral at residence, 4510 Greenwood-av., Tuesday, at 1 p. m. Burial private.

FOOLEY—Mary A., sister of Mrs. A. Webb, April 11, at her sister's residence, 993 W. Harrison-st. Funeral Tuesday from St. Jarlath's Church. Solemn high mass will be said at 9:30 a. m. Thence by carriages to Calvary.

GARRITY—April 11, Mrs. Austin Garrity, at her residence, 121 Superior-st. Funeral Tuesday, at 10 a. m., to Cathedral of Holy Name, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HALKET—April 11, at residence, 281 Park-av., Christina, beloved wife of George Halket, aged 72 years. Funeral April 14 at 1 p. m. from residence. Carriages to Forest Home. London, England, Glasgow and Perth, Scotland, Rockford and Joliet papers please copy.

POWERS—Bridget, April 11, at residence, 3137 Archer-av., beloved wife of Thomas Powers, and mother of James and Andrew Powers and Mrs. P. Griffin, Mrs. J. F. Jordan, Mrs. John Bonfield, Mrs. T. Kane, and Mrs. William Hartnett. Funeral Tuesday, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church, for solemn high mass, thence by carriages to Calvary.

POTTS—George Leslie Potts, Sunday, April 11, aged 46 years. Funeral Tuesday, April 13, from residence, 697 Montrose-blvd., Ravenswood, at 2 o'clock p. m. Vermont papers please copy.

RICE—Julia A. Rice, nee Powers, wife of E. A. Rice. Funeral from her late residence, 22 Artesian-av., Tuesday morning, at 9:30, to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

BYE—William Bye, Saturday, April 10, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 242 Maple-av., Oak Park, at 3 o'clock, Tuesday, April 13.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN IN ST. VINCENT'S new church, Webster and Sheffield-avs., on Easter Monday evening, the proceeds to pay for furnishing and decorating the new church. Mrs. W. A. McGuire has charge of the music.

ACADEMY—JOSEPH FRANK, Mgr.
Wednesday And Saturday Matinees. Chas. A. Gardner IN Karl the Peddler.
Next Sunday—Jos. J. Dowling and Myra Davis.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Soloist—CARRENO—Pianist.
Friday, April 16, 2:30 p. m. Saturday, April 17, 8:15 p. m.
Popular Prices. Tickets at Box Office, Inter-Ocean, and Lyon & Healy's.

SAM T. JACK'S.
Madison, near State. Tel. Main 2193.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day—3 and 8.
KARINA,
The Wonderful, the Beautiful Parisienne—and LILY CLAY COLOSSAL CO. . . . . PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c.

SCHILLER.
SCHILLER.
PROFESSIONAL MATINEE TODAY.
Frederick Paulding, Willis P. Sweatnam, Mary Marble, Conroy & McDonald, The Garrisons, Wertz & Adair, Chas. T. Aldrich, Eckert & Heck, Adeline Roattino, Moving Pictures—The Inauguration.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., April 11.—Forecast for Monday:

Indiana and Illinois—Threatening with showers, warmer, southerly winds.

Missouri—Rain, probably thunderstorms, warmer Monday morning, colder Monday night, brisk to high southerly winds.

Ohio—Generally fair Monday, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer, light northerly winds, becoming southerly.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Generally fair, followed by increasing cloudiness Monday afternoon, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Wisconsin—Increasing cloudiness, with showers in western portion, warmer, southerly winds.

Minnesota and Iowa—Showers, southerly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Threatening weather with rain, northerly winds.

Nebraska—Rain, clearing by Monday night, colder, northerly winds.

Wyoming and Montana—Clearing and fair Monday, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 11, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation, 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.80	78	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.18	42	48	W.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.28	34	42	S.E.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.22	60	62	W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.56	78	82	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Battleford	30.08	40	40	N.W.	.06	Fair
Bismarck	29.98	38	42	S.E.	.04	Rain
Buffalo	30.24	36	42	W.	....	Clear
Boston	30.12	42	44	N.W.	.02	Clear
Cairo	30.18	56	58	S.	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.10	48	52	E.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.18	58	64	S.W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.96	36	42	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Chicago	30.28	36	38	N.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.26	44	48	N.	.04	Clear
Cleveland	30.26	36	36	N.	.14	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.16	44	48	E.	....	Clo'dy
Denver	29.92	44	52	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.12	44	50	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Detroit	30.24	38	42	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Dodge City	29.46	66	80	N.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.16	38	38	N.E.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.80	80	84	W.	....	Fair
Edmonton	29.98	46	48	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	30.12	70	74	S.W.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.26	36	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.28	40	46	E.	....	Clear
Havre	30.04	48	48	N.	.06	Clear
Helena	30.18	44	46	W.	.04	Clo'dy
Huron	29.94	42	42	S.E.	.12	Rain
Indianapolis	30.26	46	48	N.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.28	60	70	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.98	54	58	E.	Tr.	Clear
Lander	30.08	36	46	N.E.	Tr.	Snow
Little Rock	30.08	62	66	S.E.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.14	32	38	N.E.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.14	62	64	E.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.08	44	46	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	30.10	34	34	E.	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.18	66	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.10	38	42	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Nashville	30.20	56	62	N.E.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.20	66	72	S.	....	Clear
New York City	30.16	46	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.22	48	60	S.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.82	50	58	N.W.	.01	Rain
Oklahoma	29.66	76	80	S.	....	Fair
Omaha	29.98	48	52	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.20	36	40	W.	....	Clear
Palestine	30.00	74	80	S.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.26	40	56	N.W.	.20	Rain
Pittsburg	30.22	40	46	N.E.	.10	Rain
Pueblo	29.98	44	68	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	30.00	36	40	S.	.02	Snow
Rapid City	29.82	44	48	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.16	52	54	E.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.14	48	50	S.E.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	30.24	48	48	W.	.02	Fair
Ste. Marie	30.24	34	44	W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.20	48	52	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	50	58	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.12	68	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Washington	30.14	52	58	E.	....	Fair
White River	30.28	38	52	W.	....	Fair
Williston	30.02	38	38	E.	.48	Rain
Winnipeg	30.04	44	48	E.	....	Clear

HAYMARKET.
HAYMARKET
Performance Every Day—12:30 to 10:30
The Rossow Midgets, Casino Comedy Four,
Couture Brothers, Almont and Dumont,
Dailey and Hilton, Tom Flynn,
Lynch and Jewell, Leavitt and Nevello,
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MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.

THE concert of the powers appears to have become all base, vile.

IT is certainly cruel to fill a globe with goldfish and then break the globe.

THE salary of the Aldermen is known, but can anybody compute their "gross" earnings?

THE harmony of the powers seems to be troubling the City Council also at the present time.

IT is time to think seriously of a Greater New York when the people there can see an airship.

IF water famine must break out care should be taken that it does not occur in a prohibition district.

THE West Side airship phenomenon can be accounted for by the fact that an electric car was "held up."

GOVERNMENT reports on crop conditions continue to be made regularly in spite of the law against lotteries.

NO HOUSEHOLDER should refuse to join in the general street clean-up movement. It is necessary to overcome this refuse.

IF the police really have caught the braid clipper some special legislation seems necessary in order that he may receive adequate justice.

THE foreign correspondents believe that a war between Turkey and Greece is certain, but unfortunately the issue would be more certain.

IF Greece is content to go out as a nation in a blaze of glory, a war with Turkey seems to be the quickest method of accomplishing that result.

THE celebration of the anniversary of a massacre by the Turks is a dangerous precedent. Every day would be a holiday if the plan be kept up.

YOUNG Elliott F. Shepard has led his family a pretty dance for a long time and has now consistently taken a song and dance artist as a bride.

WHEN the Weather Bureau announces "Clear off," the public must not be deluded into thinking this refers to the weather. It is simply a confession.

IF the weather man really thinks that Saturday snow-storm was a "good joke on Chicago," it is consistent at least with his series of funny predictions.

THE flood in Minnesota has become so widespread that people have taken to the trees. Now we ought to get the real view on the subject of the "man up a tree."

THE explanation that Bank President Spalding is in retirement "collecting his shattered nerves" is not satisfactory. His nerve doesn't seem to be of a kind that can be shattered.

ANOTHER American in a prison in Cuba proves to have been a dentist. The Spanish have been showing their teeth to such an extent the effect seems to have been irresistible to men of this profession.

IF the Western Indiana railroad's refusal to join in the track-elevating project on Clark street blocks the whole plan there will be one road at least that should never be forgotten by the people of the city.

THE progress made by the human race is nicely illustrated by the fact that Alpha Orionis has been performing a set turn in the firmament for ten million years or more but has only just been found out as an airship.

"The people of South Carolina are standing in their own light when they propose to acquiesce in the protection of the New England cotton mills," the Columbia State (free silver Dem.) says. "Mr. Lovering's remarks in Congress and the consensus of most unprejudiced investigators show that cotton can be spun here at a profit, while Northern mills are losing money. We have water power, labor, and raw material. We need capital. So long as New England capital can by hook or crook eke a fair income at home it will remain there. Once take away this artificial aid and New England capitalists will hasten to invest in Southern enterprises."

[This reflects about as much sense as could be expected from the source from whence it emanates. New England capital is shy of locating in a community whose dishonesty is so ingrained as to advocate a change of the currency standard to make 50 cents' worth of free coined silver retrospectively a legal tender for a gold dollar's worth of debt or lien. It strikes a New England capitalist as the equivalent of a cold-blooded proposition to swindle all creditors out of one-half of what is due them—including millions of workmen who are depositors in savings banks. Once take away this artificial aid to cheat Northern men who have invested capital in Southern enterprises and they will be slow in investing any more down in Dixie.]

THE Patriarchs of New York have given up the difficult struggle for existence. This exalted company of social magnates blazed in glory for a quarter of a century, but the task of keeping intact the barriers by which invasion from beyond the pale was effected has been growing steadily more arduous until finally the burden has been dropped. The public appearances of the Patriarchs have been confined to two public functions each year and the membership has been kept up to a certain fixed number by hereditary succession as far as possible. The principal purpose of the organization was to impress on New York society the conviction of the unqualified superiority of the Patriarchs, and an invitation to one of the balls was held as tantamount to a title deed in the realm of the social elect. The success of this project, however, was not so conspicuous as was the other achievement of the aggregation, the discovery and development of Ward McAllister. This personage gradually assumed the management of all the details of a Patriarchs' function, from naming those to be invited to superintending the preparations for supplying the creature comforts of the entertainments. His genius in this direction became so generally recognized that it was in time utilized by individuals of the elect when they desired to make a stir in the social world. The name of McAllister, therefore, soon spread over the social field of the metropolis as the monarch of all he surveyed, and he exercised his power with so much diplomacy that at the time of his death a careful survey of his compeers failed to reveal any one qualified to take his place. The king was dead, but there wasn't any other king to live, and with his taking off the glory of the Patriarchs began to wane. They struggled along for a time in the stately rôle of a monument to their lost leader, but dissolution became inevitable in the face of the vexatious inroads that were being constantly made within the sacred portals. The effect on society must be disastrous for a time, until it can determine again "who is who," but doubtless some other leaders may be found who will be willing to readjust the ingredients of the famous McAllister "400."

BOODLERS WANT THE PRESS MUZZLED.

If certain members of the Legislature think that libel bills can be enacted which will act to muzzle the press of this city or State from criticising the infamous propositions known as "the Humphrey bills" they will find themselves completely mistaken. The Committee of One Hundred leading citizens who have been appointed to explain to the Legislature the character and effect of those rascally bills point out in their address that—

> A fatal objection to the proposed legislation is the provision that every street railway ordinance, now existing or hereafter enacted, "shall be deemed and held as to all the matters and things therein stipulated and agreed upon, and all powers and privileges thereby granted, to be a contract"; and that every street railway in actual operation on the first Tuesday of September, 1897, shall have its ordinances extended for the period of fifty years from that date. This is an extraordinary proposition and is made solely in behalf of corporate greed as against public interests. No justification for it shall be found, and its only explanation lies in the desire of the street railway companies to continue to use the public streets of Chicago practically without compensation.

These bills if they became laws would extend the franchises of the roads for fifty years and make "contracts" all the rotten provisions of the bills. That would make the stocks and bonds of those roads more valuable. Then the present managers would unload the securities they hold on the Wall street speculators at the advanced prices. Then the street railroads of this city would be run in the interest of those Wall street speculators.

They would be enabled to fleece Chicagoans of millions a year by virtue of those provisions of these bills which contemplate taking from the people the right to change the rates of transportation from time to time as justice may require. The cost of transportation per passenger twenty years hence might be only half what it is now, and yet under this proposed legislation the future Wall street owners of the roads would be permitted to collect that 5 cent fare, which is excessive now.

Most of these ordinances which it is proposed to make into "contracts" were passed by bribed boodling Aldermen. They make no provision for compensation to the city. But many of them will expire in a few years, and then a future Council can make the renewal of the grants dependent on the payment of proper compensation, which are worth now two millions a year. These corrupt measures it is proposed to turn into "contracts" to run for fifty years, to rob the city and its people.

Can it be that legislators who are thinking of voting for these Humphrey measures and pocketing their share of the boodle want to see more rigid libel laws enacted, in the hope that the press may be intimidated thereby and may not criticise the rotten rascals who vote for them?

If any such idea as this is at the bottom of this proposed libel legislation those who entertain it might as well understand now that they are utterly mistaken.

The papers in Chicago, and in the State at large, will speak in such terms of every man, from city or country, who votes for these bought bills. They will continue doing so as long as those men live. They may sue for libel, one and all, but not a cent will they recover under any law that may be enacted by the boodlers.

On a plea of justification no twelve men in Illinois, serving as jurors, would return a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant would be thanked for the service he had rendered the public in exposing the boodlers.

When the old libel law, which it is sought to restore, was in force there was boodling in Legislature and Chicago Council. The newspapers did not hesitate to expose the boodlers then, and they will not hesitate to do so hereafter, no matter what the libel law may be. They have nothing to fear as long as they can convince a jury they are telling the truth.

THE WAR CLOUD.

If war has not actually been declared between Greece and Turkey the relations of those two powers have been strained to that dangerous tension which may involve such a declaration any day or even hour, unless the great powers actively intervene. This again brings up the question—is the concert between them sufficiently harmonious to admit of such a united intervention? And if not, would not an intervention bring about a war more formidable than one between Greece and Turkey?

Thus the situation, viewed from any standpoint, is a gloomy and foreboding one. Unless the five powers unite their forces to restrain Greece it is difficult to see how a war can be avoided. The outposts of the two armies have already had collisions. A band of Greeks has crossed the frontier and is now on Turkish territory. True, this invading force was not sent across the frontier by the Greek Government nor is it a part of the Greek regular army. The invaders in question, some 3,000 in number, were organized under the personal direction of one Gonzos, an Alexandrian Greek. They have been regularly drilled and put on a military footing. They are led by former Greek officers and they are moving with the sanction of the Ethnike Hetairia, or national league—an organization which enjoys the favor of the government and is beloved of the people. It is a little band of 3,000 rushing upon a Turkish army of nearly 100,000. When this band is attacked and driven back, as it will be, by the Turks nothing can prevent the Grecian army from going to the rescue of its brethren who have acted with all the old Spartan courage and defiance of their hated foe. It is said that when these men were about to cross the frontier they were urged not to do so by Col. Mano, commanding the trops at Arta, but he added: "If you go, I must follow." This undoubtedly describes the situation. A reverse to this little band and the slaughter which must inevitably follow would fire all Greece and make a declaration of war certain.

Unless the Greeks are acting with the certain knowledge that one or more of the powers will stand behind them, or that their aggressive policy will light the torch of a general war in which they would have nothing to lose and perhaps much to gain, their conduct borders upon insanity. However much we may admire their bravery and however deeply we may sympathize with them in defying their cruel persecutor, the unspeakable Turk, they can have no hope in such a struggle if they are left alone to fight it out with Turkey. They may be stronger on the water, and from all accounts their fleet is superior to the Turkish, but this would not be a fight upon the water. All the operations, or the most of them, would be upon land, and there they would meet with an overwhelming force. The Greek army on the war footing numbers 100,000, while the Turkish army numbers 700,000. There was a greater disparity between Japan and China than this, but the Japanese army was infinitely superior to the Chinese. The Turkish army, however, seven times as large as the Greek, it must be remembered, is the equal of the Greek in every respect as to its fighting qualities. If, therefore, war is declared and the powers keep their hands off, there does not seem to be any hope for the little kingdom. If, on the other hand, this step has been taken with the approval of any of the powers in the concert Macedonia may yet be its prize.

IGNORANCE OF GAINES OF TENNESSEE.

In the course of the debate in the House on the Dingley tariff bill Congressman Gaines, a Tennessee Democrat, contended that the bill would be clearly unconstitutional if passed with its present title, which reads, "A bill for an act to provide revenue for the government and to encourage the industries of the United States."

Other Democrats before the gentleman from Tennessee have contended that tariff acts for revenue whose effect was to promote American industries were unconstitutional. That is an old Southern Northern-hating allegation.

But Federalists, Whigs, and Republicans have always held the contrary of the Southern free trade theory, and have cited as their authority the sixth section of the very first article of the Constitution, which reads:

> The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

From 1789 to 1897—108 years—it has been contended on one side that duties which act protectively while furnishing revenue are strictly in accordance with the Constitution and tend to "promote the general welfare" of the United States. The free trade Democrats, while denying the constitutionality of protective duties, never have ceased levying them. They have advocated "a tariff for revenue only," but have levied high duties, which have operated protectively.

While it is possible that Congressman Gaines is so ignorant that he does not know it, yet it is nevertheless true that every duty levied on competitive imported goods is a protective duty. The tax on the import may be small, but it protectively helps the American manufacturer to compete with his foreign cheap labor rival. Is it possible that Gaines of Tennessee is so shallow or weak minded or blinded as not to perceive that fact?

The "Wilson" bill was full of rather light protective duties when it left the House. Hundreds of those duties were made more protective by Democrats in the Senate. Some of the duties furnish revenue and protection. Some of these Democrats duties, like those on iron and steel, furnish unnecessary protection and little or no revenue. Is Gaines of Tennessee ignorant of those facts? If he doesn't know enough to perceive that much what business has he to be consuming the time of the House in displaying his shameful lack of information?

The general welfare of the United States is unquestionably promoted by the diversification of its industries. A century ago the great men of the republic, with hardly an exception, wished this country to be something more than a mere exporter of agricultural products to manufacturing countries. They wanted the United States to have workshops as well as farms; to make iron, steel, copper, textile goods, leatherware, glass, pottery, machinery, and furniture goods, as well as to raise cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, hogs, and cattle.

At a later day, when the Southern leaders discovered that the diversification of industry to include manufactures was impossible in a slave-holding community, where white men whipped their living out of the unpaid toil of bondmen, they contended that the best policy for this country to pursue was to supply Europe with breadstuffs, cotton, meats, tobacco, and other agricultural products and to admit European goods as nearly free of duty as possible. By thus depending on the Old World for manufactured goods the North could be kept poor and unprosperous and discontented.

But the abhorrent practice of slavery has died, and the vicious economic theories of the slaveholders ought to have died with it. The Democrats ought to be willing to admit now, when they look over the North, that the "general welfare is promoted" by the diversification of industries due to the levying of duties on competitive goods for revenue, thus giving protection to those manufactures to the extent of the duties and resulting in better wages, cheaper goods, and greater employment of labor.

But Congressman Gaines, being either ignorant or obstinate, will not admit that. He even cited the familiar paragraph from the opinion of Mr. Justice Miller in the Topeka case to support his absurd contention that an act "to provide revenue and encourage the industries of the United States" would be unconstitutional. That paragraph reads:

> To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the process of law and is called taxation.

This quotation is irrelevant. The case Justice Miller passed on was one which arose under the laws of Kansas, and not of the United States. The case was this: The City of Topeka sold bonds, the proceeds of which were donated to a private manufacturer who had established his works in that place. The citizens were taxed to pay the interest on those bonds which some of them resisted at law. Such a tax was held by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional.

Those bonds were issued specifically to promote the business of a private individual and not the general welfare of the State of Kansas. When Congress levies duties on competitive goods it provides revenue for the support of the General Government and at the same time promotes the welfare of the country by developing hundreds of its industries. The property of no citizen is taken to be bestowed on "favored individuals." But the wage scale of American citizens, which is all the property so many of them have, is protected; employment for millions of workmen is furnished; billions of wealth is created; and the general welfare is incidentally promoted.

Congressman Gaines should go to school and study a little elementary political economy. So should the New York World, which indorses his venerable inanities and ignorance, and asks the Republicans gravely whether it will be safe for them to enact a law which "frankly and specifically" gives encouragement to certain industries—whether they think such encouragement "promotes the general welfare." The answer is that such a revenue law will be perfectly constitutional. It will not differ in principle from the tariff act of 1789, which imposed duties "for the support of the government and the encouragement and protection of manufactures," nor of the Democratic revenue-protection act of 1846, which did the same thing, nor of the Wilson bill of 1893, which unites protection with revenue, but does not produce enough of either revenue or protection.

HOW HARLAN HARMED THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

An examination of the election returns shows that Ald. Harlan's independent candidacy was fatal not merely for Judge Sears, against whom he ran to break down, but also for all the other candidates on the Republican ticket, the city officers, the town officers, and the Aldermen. Harlan had no cause or pretext to quarrel with them, or, if he had, he did not make it known in his stumping campaign. Some of the best of the defeated Republican Aldermen would have been elected but for Harlan's insisting on running as a bolter for Mayor.

Thousands of Republicans who made their "X" marks in the circle above Harlan's name made no other mark on the official ballot. Consequently they voted for nobody for any office except Harlan. Does this indicate that they did not care who was City Treasurer, or Attorney, or Assessor, or Alderman?

That may be true of some of them, who thought their duty was discharged when they voted for one man to oppose Lorimer, Hertz, and Pease.

Other thousands of Republicans voted as they did because they did not understand the "Australian ballot," and were afraid to experiment with it for fear of making a mistake and jeopardizing their votes for Harlan. Nothing would have been easier for them than to make a mark in the Harlan circle and in the square opposite the names of the Republican candidates for other offices, whom they naturally desired to have elected. But they did not have sense enough to mark their ballots for them.

If the names of the Republican candidates for the other city offices and the Republican town offices had been in the Harlan column as well as the Sears column those men would have received thousands of votes which rightly belonged to them. They would have received the votes of all the Republicans who went to the polls except those who bolted to the Harrison ticket or who were on the Hesing ticket, on which they threw away their votes.

It is easy to ascertain the number of Republicans who concentrated their votes on Harlan and let everything else slide. The total Mayoralty vote was 294,363, distributed as follows:

Harrison	148,596	Scattering	2,817
Sears	58,533		
Harlan	69,637	Totals	294,363
Hesing	14,780		

The total vote for City Attorney was 264,247, distributed as follows:

Devine, D.	140,747	Scattering	2,817
West, R.	103,304		
Wood, Ind.	17,039	Totals	264,247

The Sears-Harlan vote amounts to 128,170, or 20,426 less than for Harrison.

The total vote for City Treasurer was only 270,656, distributed as follows:

Hummel, D.	144,326	Scattering	2,776
Gross, R.	83,293		
Gunther, Ind.	40,441	Totals	270,636

The vote for City Treasurer fell 23,727 short of that cast for Mayor. That for City Attorney fell short 30,106 votes. That happened because of the men who voted for Harlan. Many were not intelligent enough to see through the mysteries of the Australian ballot and only voted for him and ignored all the other Republican candidates for city offices.

The returns show that some of the Harlan men voted for Republican candidates for other offices. Some voted for Gunther and Wood. They knew how to handle the official ballot. But many thousands of others did not know how to handle it, and as a consequence the vote for Gross was 23,727 short of the combined Sears-Harlan vote. West got 30,106 votes less than Sears and Harlan together—though he was a popular and worthy officer.

The Mayoralty Republican Sears-Harlan vote in the South Town was 46,566. The vote on Assessor was only 42,775. Here was a fall off of 3,891 votes, all Republicans. If the election had been at all close the loss to the Republicans of those votes, owing to Harlan's candidacy, would have been a serious matter.

The total Mayoralty vote in the West Town was 121,891. The total vote for Collector was 105,999. Thus nearly 16,000 failed to vote for town officers, not knowing how to mark their ballots. The total Sears-Harlan vote was 47,501. The Republican candidate for Assessor got only 37,082. Thus he lost 10,000 votes in the West Division which he should have had.

In the North Town the combined Sears-Harlan vote was 14,613. The Republican Assessor got only 10,300 votes for the same reason.

Harlan understands the Australian ballot. He was well aware of the inability of many men to do any more than put a mark in a circle. He therefore knew that his candidacy was going to defeat not merely Judge Sears but all the other Republican candidates for city, town, and Aldermanic offices against whom he could not have had a malicious dislike; but he was so intent in promoting his own selfish, overweaning ambition that he treated their fairplay rights with disregard and contempt.

The votes which he kept from being cast for Aldermen defeated the Republicans—Eddy in the Second and Crilly in the Fourth Ward, Avery in the Eleventh and Novak in the Tenth. These would have made much better Aldermen than the men who were elected through his selfishness. The quality of the Council would have been materially improved but for Harlan's misconduct. He was more solicitous, however, to get votes for himself than to reform the Council, notwithstanding his leather-lunged, vociferous pretenses on the stump.

BETTER ACCEPT THE SITUATION.

When the Supreme Court held the Trans-Missouri Freight Association agreement unlawful the railroad managers cried out with one accord that disastrous rate wars would ensue forthwith and would last till the exhausted roads were all put in the hands of receivers.

Three weeks have elapsed since that opinion was delivered. But there have been no wars. There are no indications of impending wars. Freight rates, in the West at least, are maintained more firmly than they were when there were associations for the alleged purpose of maintaining them.

The railroad men have ceased predicting rate wars and are beginning to admit that the decision may be "a blessing in disguise." While they have not quit declaring that the Foraker pooling bill is the only thing that can save the roads, they are not in such great haste to have it passed. They will not try to force it through at the special session.

The proper course for the railroad managers to pursue is to drop it altogether and remain common carriers, subject to the rules which have governed common carriers for centuries. They should not try to be "the whole thing" and to get out from under governmental control in order to declare dividends on stock which they know represents nothing.

If the roads will be satisfied to accept reasonable rates—the question of reasonableness not to be determined by them but by the representatives of the people—they will get along well enough. Those roads which are economically and judiciously managed will make fair profits on the capital actually invested. That is all any road has a right to ask.

ALTGELD'S MOTIVES REVEALED.

THE TRIBUNE'S revelations concerning the Globe Savings Bank, in which Altgeld was a stockholder, and from which he was a borrower, will enable even the dullest-witted people to understand why Altgeld was so anxious to be reëlected Governor. Had he succeeded he would have had more State University money deposited in the Globe Bank. That would have kept it afloat and he could have borrowed more from it.

It is easy to see also why Altgeld was so devoted to "16 to 1" and for retroactive legislation which would have made existing contracts, based on 100-cent dollars, payable in 50-cent dollars. It is not strange that he exerted himself to secure a free coinage platform at Chicago, and that he labored to elect Bryan, who was as much in favor of debasing the currency as Altgeld himself was.

Altgeld did not proclaim his motives during the campaign, but they are plain enough now. He was a debtor. He owed money to many banks. It would have been a great relief to him to be able to get back his notes on the payment of half what he owed.

The money he had borrowed was gold standard money. Each dollar was worth 100 cents. The lenders expected repayment in such dollars. But if Bryan had been elected Altgeld would have been able to tender a 50-cent dollar for each 100-cent dollar due from him. That would have been indefensible morally, but Altgeld would have done it.

Altgeld contended last year that the dollars he and others had borrowed were 200-cent dollars. If so, they were worth that much when he borrowed them, and he ought to make repayment in such dollars. But he wanted to do so in dollars worth only half as much.

So if the Bryan-Altgeld ticket had won Altgeld would have been in clover. He would have been able to pay off his bank debts in half-value money and have State funds put where they would do him the most good.

Too Much Dingley Bill.

An "authorized statement" by Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.) was published last week, in which he laments the extreme features of the Dingley bill, and the pressure that has been and still is brought to bear upon the committees having the matter in charge for higher and higher rates. It is a long time since we have seen anything of this kind in print from a stalwart Republican. "The pressure," says Chandler, "is enormous from all parts of the country." He instances the demand for 10 to 12 cents per pound on wool and "prohibitive" duties on woolens by way of compensation. He mentions the demand from California that all foreign fruits be kept out. "Indeed," he continues, "there is great pressure from all parts of the country, and in the interest of almost every industry, for prohibitive duties." The situation in his view is full of danger, because, as he says—

> The margin for the bill in the Senate is small at best. The Republicans have not a majority without assistance from other parties, and the danger is that there will be such a general revulsion of feeling as will cause the outsiders upon whom we are counting not to cast their votes for the bill. The Republican members of the Finance committee are disposed to be conservative, but the pressure is so strong that they may be forced to yield. The people who are creating the pressure are thus preparing to pull down upon their own heads the temple that shelters them.

Among the dangers which have assailed the bill since it left the House are a proposed duty of two cents per pound on hides, six cents per pound on carpet wool, which is an increase over the Dingley rate, a duty of 1½ cents on lead contained in ores, which is also an increase over the Dingley rate. These rates are demanded by the Rocky Mountain Senators as the price of their votes, and there is some probability that the Senate will grant them. It is the interest of the Democrats to make the bill as bad as possible. Moreover, their votes will be at the service of the silver Republicans, who are making these extreme demands in reference to wool, hides, and lead ore. The movement for a duty on hides was said at first to be only a threat to compel some reductions in other parts of the bill, but it looks now as though it were very much in earnest. At all events, if a duty on hides is once fastened on the bill in the Senate it will be a work of considerable difficulty and danger to get it off again. While the bill was still in the House Mr. Hepburn of Iowa said: "Nearly every Republican member of this House from the West desires a duty on hides."

[And he should have added: "So that the cost of boots, shoes, harness, and all leather goods may be rendered dearer to the consumers."]

Thirty Steamers on the Way to Boston.

Boston, Mass., April 10.—More than thirty European steamers are on the way to this port, besides several others now loading at different ports in Europe and scheduled to sail within the next few days. With the large importations of wool, sugar, and other merchandise lately received, and the vast amount now afloat or booked for early shipment, the steamship people are confronted with the problem of where to store this vast amount of merchandise.

The facilities of most of the steamship lines to this port have been severely tested during the last few weeks, and instances are known where steamers have been obliged to anchor in the stream for two or three days, awaiting an opportunity to haul into their berths. This was the case with the British steamer Alma, which arrived here on Sunday from Hamburg with a consignment of sugar for the American Sugar Refining company, and could not be accommodated at the refinery wharf until today, when another large vessel which had finished discharging hauled out into the stream.

[This rush of wool and sugar into Boston is for the purpose of enabling those importers to gobble up the increased duty to be imposed on wool and sugar by the Dingley bill now before the Senate before the subsidized members of that honorable body allow the bill to pass.]

POLITICAL.

The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) favors the passage of a currency commission bill at this extra session, "but not now. To pass it now would be to throw it at once into the Senate and complicate it with the tariff question."

"The plain truth is," says the Baltimore Sun (Dem.), "that no tariff which the American people will consent to have enacted in peace time will produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the government if they are to go on increasing as they have done for the last ten years."

"Revenue is the real and proper object of tariffs," the Portland Oregonian (Rep.) contends. "Protection may be used as an incident, but only as an incident, and when it is pushed, or seems to be pushed, to any extreme, so as to give large or considerable profits to particular persons or classes, which all cannot share equally, it quickly becomes odious, and no wonder, for human nature is touched by the same motives here as elsewhere. Hence no system of duties that gives, appears to give, or can be made to appear to give large special benefits can be maintained."

"Mr. Dingley's bill as it went to the Senate seems to have been largely formulated with the view of seriously injuring, not improving, the shipping trade, and Mr. Elkins' discriminating, treaty-making measure appears to be intended to cripple the business of exporting and importing," the Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Rep.) says. "The confidence of the country in the wisdom of the Senate is not as great or general as it formerly was, and yet it confidently expects that body to correct the errors of the Dingley bill and to defeat, without serious consideration, Mr. Elkins' monument to insular folly, national dishonor, and restriction of trade."

CURRENCY REFORM.

Washington Post (Ind.): It is evident that Congress is not yet prepared—and would not be if it had no other business on hand—to undertake a reform of the currency. The Republican party is by no means a unit for or against any of the changes that have been proposed.

Indianapolis News (Dem.): Neither the President nor the Republican leaders in Congress seem to be much interested in the work of currency reform. But the Republican party must be forced to live up to its campaign pledges. The people who won the victory of last November must see to it that the fruits of that victory are not lost.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.): Congress and Mr. McKinley were elected with the understanding that the financial system of the country should have prompt and efficient attention. Instead of that, members of Congress are talking about "loafing around" while the new tariff atrocity is being considered by the Senate. Instead of giving prompt attention to the financial situation early in March they began tinkering with the tariff.

Utica Observer (Dem.): If the Republicans were right in the campaign in accepting the currency question as the paramount issue, they are wrong now in contemptuously tossing that question aside and taking up the tariff. If the Republican party is correct in its claim that the election of McKinley indicated a great popular demand for more tariff, the elections this spring do not indicate it. Why, if the Dingley tariff rates were just what the people wanted, wouldn't the electons this spring have been the most enthusiastic kind of jubilation meetings over the jamming of the bill through the House?

The Use of Aluminum.

The use of aluminum in the arts does not grow in proportion to the reduction in the cost of the material. A few years ago the price of the metal was from $10 to $15 a pound. It is now sold at from 31 to 32 cents a pound. At that price it is now cheaper than copper or brass for the same purpose, because for a given strength the weight is much less. The consumption of these metals in 1896 was: Copper, 156,000 tons; brass, 60,000 tons; aluminum, 650 tons. The producers of aluminum in order to make a market for the metal have been obliged to discover nearly all of its uses, invent methods of handling it, and build the works for turning out the finished product. Thus far it has nearly displaced nickel in the arts, and it bids fair to eventually displace brass for most purposes, except where exposed to a heat of over 300 degrees. It is largely used for cooking utensils and keeps bright. It is used in laboratories, and for the handles of surgical instruments, not only for its lightness, but because it is not affected by the antiseptics used. It is coming rapidly into use for bicycle parts. Dentists use it for plates for false teeth, and it has been used to replace a broken jaw. One of its latest uses is for lithographic plates instead of stones, cheapening the process. In electrical apparatus it is useful on account of its nonmagnetic quality. In Europe it is being used to reduce the weight of military accouterments, canteens, buttons, belt-plates, and the like being made of it. The anticipated output in 1898 is 2,000 tons, and in 1900 10,000 tons.

To Remove Agents.

Perry, Ok., April 8.—It appears now that all of the Indian agents appointed by President Cleveland in the Indian Territory will soon have their heads chopped off, and Republicans will be put in their places. In most cases the late President appointed army officers as Indian agents, and in every instance the agent has failed to give satisfaction.

An inspector has demanded the resignation of Maj. Woolsey of the Ponca and Pawnee Indians, and Col. Freeman of the Osages and Capt. Baldwin of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches are now under investigation, and reports unfavorable have been forwarded to Washington. Col. Woodson, agent for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, will be investigated. Knowing ones say all will have their heads chopped off immediately.

Half a dozen special agents and inspectors are at work in the Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

United States Marshal Pat S. Nagle, newly appointed, is also being investigated. United States Land Officer L. P. Ross, at Oklahoma City, chased the Land Inspector from his office, and Ross has been turned down. Ross was the Democratic boss of the territory. It is said there are several secret inspectors in the territory now who are looking after acts of partisanship on the part of civil service officeholders, and unfavorable reports will go to Washington from many quarters. All of Cleveland's appointees will go.

A Chicago Bureau of Justice.

New York Post: Chicago has a Bureau of Justice, whose three objects are to assist in securing legal protection against injustice for those who are unable to protect themselves; to take cognizance of the workings of existing laws and methods of procedure, and to suggest improvements; and to propose new and better laws, and to make efforts towards securing their enforcement. In its operations the bureau is largely one of mediation and conciliation. Of the 34,745 cases handled in the nine years of its existence 32,438 were adjusted without resort to an action at law. Last year only 167 cases out of 4,564 were taken into court. Of wage claims under the lien law the bureau had forty-five cases and 308 other wage claims for adjustment. The amount of money collected on wage claims and other money claims was $3,639, the average claim amounting to $14.25. Of the different questions arising out of the relation of employer and employé, other than wage claims, 1,492 were taken to the bureau for adjustment, and the records show that more have been effected by mediation than by mere interference. The bureau adjusted 153 cases in which personal property was wrongfully taken and detained. In the matter of executions threatened it was able to tide over the temporary extremities of a large number of clients and preserve the home in fifty-one instances. In the matter of investigation and prosecution of crime the bureau had seventy-five cases presented to it, and successfully prosecuted sixty-one cases of fraud and imposition.

Not an Ultra but a Moderate Tariff Wanted.

[From the speech of Congressman Samuel M. McCall (Rep., Mass.) in the debate on the Dingley bill.]

Our manufacturers and business-men want a tariff law which will stand. They are weary of being forever upon the rack, of passing through the crucible of tariff agitation every four years, and of having the price of every article of the commerce and trade of this great country constantly in danger of change by tariff legislation. What they long for is industrial peace and a settled and permanent order, so that they can mature their plans for years in the future instead of working from hand to mouth and skulking between Presidential elections. We should be careful not to put in any of the schedules of our law an invitation to further agitation or place there the germs of a new reaction. The course of moderation is the course of safety. Let us not delude ourselves with the idea that any tariff we may pass will stand, and that there is not a good deal of vitality left in the Democratic party. I know it is not orthodox to say this. I know it is more in accordance with the precedents to parade that ancient pretense which has done service for one party or the other after each of the last four Presidential contests, and has been disproved by each recurring election, that the beaten party has had its day. Notwithstanding the fact that 1,000,000 Democrats voted for Mr. McKinley, Mr. Bryan still received 6,500,000 votes. Let us then take counsel of our reason. Let us pass a law with a moderate but sufficient measure of protection, and not put weapons in the hands of our adversaries, and by resorting to any extremes alienate those splendid allies who came to us from the Democratic party.

The Iowa Mulct Law.

Iowa's mulct law has been made more burdensome to the liquor seller by judicial interpretation. Judge Holmes of Des Moines has decided that saloonkeepers must file at the beginning of each year new resolutions of consent from the City Council and a new written statement of consent from the adjacent property-holders, as also new bonds of sureties, in order to comply with the law and escape prosecution under the prohibitory law for keeping a nuisance. According to this decision all the saloonkeepers in Des Moines are selling in violation of the law. The Judge has allowed them twenty days in which to file these new consent resolutions from city and property-owners and new bonds. After that day the County Attorney will proceed under this decision to close all the saloons whose owners have not complied with the new ruling. It is intimated also that before long the court will be asked for a decision on the more important matter as to whether or not the language of the law contemplates that the saloonists shall file annually a petition of consent from the electors.

Department Stores and the Evil of Cheapness.

New York Post (free trader): A (fool) correspondent writes to us that "the papers of all parties seem to ignore the chief factor contributing to the election of Carter Harrison as Mayor of Chicago, which was his often-proclaimed hostility to department stores." This view appears to be based upon insufficient knowledge as to the attitude of candidates and parties in Chicago towards the "department store" issue. Both the Democratic and Republican platforms denounced these stores, and the Republican candidate proclaimed his hostility as openly and vigorously as Harrison did. The Republican platform declared the department store to be "one of the growing evils of our city," and favored the "wiping out" of it by legislation. The Democratic platform called it a "vicious" system, and pledged the party to "use all lawful means for its correction." Of the two utterances the Republican seems to be a trifle the stronger, for a pledge to "wipe out" is more explicit than one to "correct." The fight against the department store is really the old fight against "cheapness," and there is no doubt whatever that the Republicans have the first lien on this issue. They invented it in 1888, and used it with great vigor in the campaign of 1890. Ex-President Harrison gave the first striking version of it when he said in a speech, in 1888, that a "demand for cheaper coats seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coats." Mr. McKinley said in 1890 that "'cheap' and 'nasty' go together," and that "cheap merchandise means cheap men, and cheap men mean a cheap country." Senator Lodge remarked about the same time, with his customary breadth of view, that the "cry for cheapness is un-American." Mr. Henry Carey Baird took a similar view by saying that "cheapness is the fetich of the Englishman." It was not till Mr. Bryan's nomination that the Democratic party sought to snatch this great issue from the Republicans. Mr. Bryan was forced to denounce cheapness because he favored a dollar which would buy only half as much as the gold dollar, and was obliged to tell the laboring people of the country that the dollar they were earning was a curse because it bought too much. The complaint against the department store is that it gives people too much for their money, enables them to make their money go farther, and thus makes life not worth living.

Canada's Tariff to Discriminate Largely in Favor of British Goods.

Toronto, Ont., April 10.—Imperial Federationists who would like to see free trade within the British Empire, and a tax placed on all American produce entering Great Britain, were much pleased over the announcement in the Globe today from its Ottawa correspondent. The Globe is the leading Dominion Government organ, and its announcement on the new tariff bill to be brought down on April 20 is important. It said:

"Although the government guards its tariff proposals with the utmost watchfulness, it becomes more and more evident that the pressure of public opinion in favor of a pro-British trade policy will prove irresistible, and that when the tariff comes down it will be found to make much greater reductions on the classes of good mainly imported from Great Britain than on those mainly imported from the United States. The majority of the members favor closer relations with our greatest export market, and ultimately something very near absolute free trade with Great Britain."

Bryan as an Actor.

Cleveland, O., April 8.—Ada Gray, who is now playing "East Lynne" at the Cleveland Theater, confirms the story that went the rounds last fall that William Jennings Bryan was once an actor in her company. Miss Gray says:

"When his picture began to appear the face seemed strangely familiar to me, but it was some time before I could remember where I had seen him. I frequently remarked that he looked like an actor, and one day at Louisville, Ky., the recollection flashed on me suddenly and clearly. He was with me during the season of 1884, which opened at Cedar Rapids, Ia. He played under the name of William Jennings, but his face looked then as it does now. He remained with my company five months, playing Sir Francis Levison in 'East Lynne.' We played 'Lucretia Borgia' the same season, but he took no part. After the season I lost sight of him. I didn't know then that he was destined to become famous. I don't even remember whether he was a good actor or a bad one."

Teachers' Pensions in California.

A compulsory pension association for San Francisco teachers is established by a recent legislative enactment. Teachers outside of that city may also join the association, but the requirement to be members applies only in the city. Each San Francisco member will be required to contribute $1 a month, and will be allowed after thirty years of service to retire with an annuity of [illegible]. Teachers who have already served several years are to be permitted to count those in the thirty by paying $12 for each year. In the interior the annuity will be $360 a year. Teachers who become disabled before they have served thirty years will be allowed such proportion of the annuity as the time of their service bears to thirty years. In addition to the monthly contributions of the teachers the fund will be augmented from the "absence" money of the teachers, a fine of one-twentieth of the month's salary being imposed for each day of absence. Twenty-five per cent of all receipts is to be placed in a reserve fund until the total reserve amounts to $50,000.

Some Effects of Higher Lumber Tariff.

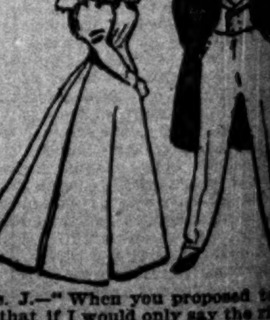
It is not simply the rapid destruction of raw material, which centuries cannot replace, that is to be deplored. That is simply killing the goose that lays the eggs. With the disappearance of the forests comes the increasing liability of sudden freshets and floods in all the headwaters of the Mississippi and other rivers of the Northwest. And this danger the Dingley bill proposes to increase just in proportion as it accelerates the cutting down of the timber within our own limits by excluding all importations of lumber from abroad. The fact that it will increase the cost of building material and of furniture to every man who wishes to create a home is in comparison a minor consideration.—Baltimore Sun.

Japanese in Canada.

Montreal, Que., April 9.—The Rev. Mr. Maxwell has presented to the Dominion Parliament a numerously signed petition from British Columbia on the subject of Japanese immigration. It states that the large influx of Japanese is a serious menace to the prosperity and material development of the country; that the Japanese are accustomed to a low standard of living, and are therefore willing to accept a lower scale of wages that they are seriously competing with white labor, and indeed in many cases leading to the exclusion of white laborers.

The Pension Tax.

The New York World has compiled a table showing that the pension payments during the last ten years were $1,256,630,748. This colossal amount was $719,648,167 in excess of the payments for the preceding ten years, 1877 to 1886!



Mrs. J.—"When you proposed to me you said that if I would only say the right word you would always be the happiest man in the world."

Mr. J.—"Ah! if you had only said it!"—From Larks.

MOODY'S TEXT IS "REST."

TALKS TO WOMEN ON THE DIVINE PROMISE TO BURDEN-BEARERS.

Evangelist Gives Three Rules for Getting Rid of Trouble—Especially Exhorts Christians to Be Sunshiny—Characteristic Courtesy to the Aged Shows the Man—Thousands Rise for Prayer at After Meeting—Auditorium Thronged in the Afternoon.

Dwight L. Moody, standing on the front of the platform in the Auditorium, yesterday afternoon, with a sea of women's faces before him and a chorus of 500 women's voices rising in a tide of melody behind him, caught sight of a feeble old woman standing patiently, leaning against the wall at one side of the platform, no vacant seat near her. He beckoned. She came toward him, and he stepped down to the lower level of the platform, pushed aside a movable step, and made a place for her to sit almost at his feet. The singing went on uninterruptedly, but thousands of women, in the simple incident, caught a glimpse of Moody, the man.

Then, for over an hour, Moody, the preacher, laid siege to the hearts of his hearers, seeking to win them as disciples of the Master by holding up before them one of Christ's promises: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Women as a Host.

Half an hour before the time set for the meeting the great hall was crowded from pit to dome. Every seat was filled, the stage was covered with a closely crowded chorus, and back of the parquet circle and back of each of the balconies hundreds were standing. Outside the building policemen turned away thousands more that came and tried to gain entrance. Many went away with tears in their eyes, the disappointment was so great.

From the first the meeting was made to impress the meaning of the promise that was later to be made the subject of the talk that was an appeal to the hearts of the hearers. The hymns selected were those suggestive of peace, rest, joy, contentment. Twice Mr. Moody asked the women before him to bow their heads in silent prayer, later breaking the silence himself by praying that the holy spirit might touch each heart, giving the rest and peace that the world cannot give.

After a prayer by W. S. Jacoby, Prof. D. B. Towner led in the singing of a hymn with the following refrain:

And I shall see him face to face,
And tell the story, saved by grace.

The audience joined heartily in the hymn.

Song and Prayer Service.

The Rev. William Patterson offered a prayer, in which he asked for the presence of the Holy Spirit in the meeting and for a blessing on the words to be spoken by the preacher. Mr. Moody sat during the supplication, his fingers passing in and out through his gray beard. At the close of the prayer he leaned forward in his chair, his hands upon his knees, and said:

"Now let us all continue in silent prayer."

The vast audience became still. Not a sound could be heard save the hushed breathing of those nearest, until Mr. Moody asked Prof. Towner to sing alone "Homeland," with its refrain:

O, Homeland; O, Homeland, the land of the free-born;
There's no night in the Homeland, but aye the fadeless morn;
I'm sighing for the Homeland, my heart is aching here;
There is no pain in the Homeland, to which I'm drawing near.

Then Mr. Moody prayed. His manner was as if he spoke to some one at his side.

Prof. Towner sang as a solo "Come Unto Me and Rest," and Mr. Moody then called for an offering, contributions to be used in work among men and women confined in prisons and jails.

"A woman who wanted to contribute to the work in the prisons last week gave me this diamond ring," he said, holding up a diamond. "She had no money, but said this ring was worth $70 and she wanted to sell it and use the money. I want you all to pray this ring may be the means of bringing many jewels for the crown into the kingdom."

Moody's Words to the Weary.

"I want to speak this afternoon," said Mr. Moody in beginning his talk, "on one of the most precious promises that Christ left. I gave up long ago trying to decide which is really the most precious of the promises he made. It is like a man trying to tell which one of his own children he likes best. He likes them all. But sometimes a promise comes to us with peculiar blessedness and sweetness.

"The promise I want to talk to you about today is that in the eleventh of Matthew: 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'

"Nothing is more wanted than rest. This is a restless time, and especially in this country is life restless. I know you all agree that you want rest. Why are places of amusement, saloons, and such resorts crowded in these hard times? It is because people, in search of rest, go to every place but the right one. Rest is to be found not in the gratification of ambition, not in wealth or display. What did that man in Luke do? He tore down his barns and built larger. A man that owns three fine homes in different parts of this country—one for the summer and one for the winter and another one for a change—is the man that doesn't live in or enjoy any of them. He spends most of his time in Europe.

How to "Come."

"Now, this promise was made to everybody. It says 'all ye that labor,' and we know what 'all' means. Then you all say, 'What does come mean?' That is always the question. I used to have several sermons on that 'come,' but I have stopped preaching them. The thing cannot be made simpler than it is, and trying to explain it only mystifies people. 'Come' means 'come.'

"You mothers know how we first learned the meaning of that word. Our mothers held us in their arms at the window, before we could lisp, and said: 'See, papa's coming'; and then when we could stand on our feet they held out their arms to us and said: 'Come, baby, come to mother.' And how glad they were when we could toddle along and push a chair in front of us," and Mr. Moody suited the action to the word, using his pulpit instead of a chair, giving it a push that moved it three feet nearer the edge of the platform.

"Some people say they can't come. Is there any one here that can't come? What is the matter? Are you so disagreeable no one can live with you? Now, the work of grace will not come in this country until the Christians of the country get sunshiny. There are too many Christians that don't know Christ is a burden-bearer, and keep on toiling under their old loads. Be sunshiny. The right kind of a religion shows in the face.

How to Get Rid of Trouble.

"How to get rid of trouble? I'll give you one recipe that never fails. Go and find some one with worse trouble than your own and try to help him or her bear it.

"There are three things you must all do to find rest.

"Believe with the heart.

"Confess with the mouth.

"Do not be ashamed of it.

"I never knew these three to fail. I knew one woman that failed for a long time to find peace after she came to Christ because she tried to keep it secret. She was afraid to tell her husband. Then I induced her to tell him, and he came, too. He had been an infidel, and she was afraid to tell him, but afterwards she said she was the happiest woman in all Chicago."

An after-meeting was held for those who desired the prayers of Christians for a more perfect life, or to be enabled to lead loved ones to Christ. The audience that remained was almost the entire number in the place.

When the call was made for requests for special prayers women stood in all parts of the hall and asked for prayers for sons, brothers, husbands, fathers, and friends, after which Mr. Moody prayed earnestly, carrying the weight of petition of thousands on his heart as he pleaded that all those who had been mentioned might be saved and saved at once.

During the meeting Miss Barbara Hable, No. 201 Twenty-fifth street, fell in an epileptic fit. Friends cared for her and she was removed to an ante-room without seriously disturbing the audience. Later she was taken to her home in an ambulance.

Over 200 men, with heads bowed, rose one by one in all parts of the vast audience that thronged the Auditorium at the close of last evening's meeting for men only and bore witness to the fact their hearts had been touched by repentance and they desired to lead better lives. The number of men in the Auditorium last evening was but few less than the number of women at the afternoon meeting.

Mr. Moody's whole effort was directed towards softening the hearts of his hearers to the point of penitence and confession. Prof. Towner, by request, sang "A Mother's Prayer." Then Mr. Moody announced as his text: "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God."

Mr. Moody described the scene when Christ made this answer to the scribe who had come to question him. Then he related the story of John's baptism of Christ, and of Herod, "almost persuaded."

"And what was it kept Herod out of the kingdom of God?" said the speaker. "It was some one special sin he would not give up. That is the case with nine out of ten men; some one sin keeps them back.

"John hit Herod on his sore spot the first thing when he said: 'Herod, it is unlawful for thee to have thy brother's wife.' Thank God for John."

Mr. Moody grew more and more earnest and intense in his utterance as he talked of the sin of Herod, who, he said, gave up his soul for the smile of a woman. He mentioned two Chicago men whose homes had been broken up and the lives of their children blighted because the fathers had been untrue to their marriage vows, finally secured divorces, and married the women who had been the means of leading them away from virtue.

"One of these men," said Mr. Moody, "had two lovely daughters, and their lives were darkened by the disgrace he brought upon them. He finally got into financial trouble, for his business did not prosper after that. Not strange. Then he deeded his property over to this woman he had married, to save it if he could. She left him when she had all he owned.

"It served him right," Mr. Moody fairly shouted. "The man that breaks up another man's family and takes his brother's wife, or blights his own family, ought to be ostracised from society. Yes, the fallen man is bad; and the fallen woman, I tell you, is as black as hell. A pure woman is the purest thing on earth, and if you have a pure wife, man, for God's sake treat her kindly; be true to her.

"It is said in some places every man has his price. With Esau it was a mess of pottage. With Ahab it was a garden of earth. With Judas it was thirty pieces of silver, worth about $15. What is your price? I say to each one of you, what is your price? It is that one particular sin that keeps you from coming to the Savior. You know what that sin is. I don't. Will you let that miserable sin weigh in the balance against your soul?

"There are three stages a man goes through before his soul is altogether lost. First, he neglects the promptings of the spirit. The next stage is where he refuses the spirit. At last he comes to despise the Holy Ghost. Chicago is full of people who despise the word of God, despise the church, despise salvation."

Then Mr. Moody called on those who wished to be prayed for to rise, and scores of men in all parts of the place rose. The speaker's voice choked and trembled, as he fervently thanked God so many responded to the call.

After an earnest prayer by Mr. Moody, the meeting adjourned with singing the Mizpah benediction hymn, "God Be with You Till We Met Again."

DRAMATIC SEASON NEARS THE END.

Few New Plays Are Put On in New York, but Good Ones Mark the Close.

New York, April 11.—[Special.]—A strong indication that the dramatic season is drawing to a close is the fact that no new plays are scheduled for this week, except a German production at the Irving Place Theater, while seven houses will be closed, some of them on account of Holy Week. But the season is closing in unusually brilliant fashion.

At the Casino the Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jeff De Angelis alliance has scored a brilliant triumph in "The Wedding Day," and no comic opera in America has ever been more fortunate in its interpretation.

One of the chief artistic successes of the season is the production of "The Tempest" at Daly's. The comedy has been staged so beautifully it seems a pity Mr. Daly waited twenty-five years after his first notable production before repeating it.

An idea of the tremendous success which "Never Again" is making at the Garrick, where crowds have been turned away every night, may be had from the fact Messrs. Hoyt and McKee have already received as their share of the profits more than they gave Richard Mansfield for the lease of the theater. Another striking Frohman success is "Under the Red Robe," which will soon have 150 performances placed to its credit at the Empire Theater. It has crowded that fashionable house all through Lent, and gives no sign of diminishing business.

The Bostonians and "The Serenade" are still at the Knickerbocker Theater. The sixth week of their engagement finds them both as popular and as successful as ever. The combination is so strong it will be taken to London next summer.

Frau Agnes Sorma, the famous German actress, who will star in Conreid's Irving Place Theater three weeks, has selected Ibsen's "Doll-House" for her first appearance in New York tomorrow night.

The other novelty of the week is English in more than language. Dan Leno, the famous London music hall singer and comedian, will make his first appearance in New York at the Olympic Music Hall Monday evening. Dan Leno is, first of all, a character comedian, and while he portrays London types, knowledge of his subjects is not necessary to enjoyment of his unique skill, it is said.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein's successful spectacular extravaganza, "In Great New York," enters the third week of its career at the same time. It has been revised and improved and is now a decided "go." Monday night the second edition of "Gayest Manhattan" will be presented at Koster & Bial's Music Hall with many new features.

Charles Frohman has closed contracts to continue Henry Miller in "Heart's Ease" for a season of forty weeks next season.

CONCLUDING WEEK OF GRAND OPERA.

First of the Last Five Performances to Be Given in New York Will Be Given Tonight.

New York, April 11.—[Special.]—The last five performances of the Metropolitan Opera company for this season will be given at the opera-house during the present week. "Faust" will be sung tomorrow night by Jean and Edouard De Reszke and Lassalle, and Calvé, Mantelli, and Bauermeister. On Wednesday evening "Siegfried" will be given by Jean and Edouard De Reszke, Bispham, Von Hubbenet, and Viviani, and Mmes. Litvinne, Traubmann, and Olitzka. On Thursday evening "Carmen" will be sung by Salignac, Lassalle, De Vries, and Barr, and Calvé, De Vere, Bauermeister, and Van Cauteren.

The opera at the matinée is not yet announced, although Jean and Edouard De Reszke and Mme. Calvé will appear. The opera will probably be "Faust." On Saturday night "Romeo et Juliette" will be sung by Engle, Bellina, and Bauermeister, and Salignac, Plançon, Bars, and De Vries. Anton Seidl will conduct a Sunday night concert, at which several of the popular artists will be heard.

Rafael Joseffy will play the A major concerto by Liszt at a concert to be given by Nahan Franko at Carnegie Music Hall on Friday evening, April 23.

Marian Van Duyn, David Bispham, and Otto Lohse will give a concert at the Hotel Waldorf on Monday evening, April 19.

Arrangements for a testimonial performance to be tendered to Kittie Abbey, daughter of the late operatic impresario, at the Metropolitan Opera-House on Tuesday evening, April 20, were completed yesterday. The program will consist of acts from "Romeo and Juliet," "Carmen," "Le Cid," and "Mefistofele," with Calvé, Litvinne, and De Vere, Olitzka, Engle, Traubmann, Bauermeister, and Bellina, and Jean and Edouard De Reszke, Lassalle, Campanari, De Vries, Salignac, Rars, Cremonini, and Plançon in the caste.

Start State Anti-Saloon League.

Steps were taken at Armour Mission, Thirty-third street and Armour avenue, yesterday to form a State Anti-Saloon League, to be non-sectarian. All the money contributed yesterday goes to a fund to fight saloons. H. H. Russell, Superintendent of the National League, made three addresses, and outlined the policy and scope of the organization.

DRAMA FROM WHEAT PIT

"THE SPECULATOR'S" FIRST NIGHT AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Plot Built by a Chicago Man on Doings of Great Dealers in Grain—Bears, Bulls, Tickers, and Rumors of War Mixed with Love and Mishaps to Frame a Play—Good Work of Mr. Seabrooke—Star and Author Encored.

When Mr. Seabrooke came before the curtain last night at the Grand Opera-House to make the inevitable first night speech he referred somewhat feelingly to other visits to Chicago, when he had not had so good a vehicle for his particular kind of acting as "The Speculator," the work of Mr. Broadhurst.

He then proceeded to go and look for the author, whom he found deep in the construction of a new play behind the scenes, and compelled him to make a speechless acknowledgment of the laughter and applause which greeted this exciting drama of Chicago life. Mr. Broadhurst, looking a good deal more overcome than any speculator on the Board of Trade after a busy day in the pit, was literally pushed upon the stage, smiled happily, and departed to allow the third act of the play to proceed.

Story of the Play.

"The Speculator" is a Chicago play, written by a Chicago man, and deals with the most characteristic phase of Chicago life—the doings of the great dealers in wheat—and therefore appealed strongly to an enthusiastic Sunday night audience.

The scene in the second act, which is laid in the office of Mr. John Fullerton, the great Board of Trade speculator, provides most of the interest and excitement of the piece, and for a time, as the tickers tell the news of the great fight in the pit, the action becomes as thrilling as any war scene in all American drama.

John Fullerton and Henry Duncan are bitter enemies, and naturally Robert Fullerton, the son of the former, and Kate Duncan, the daughter of the latter, have fallen in love, as is the way with the offspring of warring parents. The quarrel between the two men leads to a final "grand stand" fight upon the board which must end in the ruin of one or the other.

Fullerton "Loads Up."

John Fullerton has been "loading up with wheat" to such an extent that a big break in the market must ruin him. His balance at the bank is equal to a five-cent margin, but if the price falls below 65 he will be unable to hold on any longer. Henry Duncan is at the head of a syndicate formed to "bear" the market, and on a certain morning the fight begins.

The scene shows the offices of both speculators. The tickers begin to work, and soon the influence of the bears becomes evident. The price of wheat falls slowly at first, and then goes with a rush until the limit of 65 is reached, when John Fullerton can no longer stand the strain. Every cent has been drawn from the bank, and as a last resolve he brings himself to appeal to Duncan to let him settle, but the great "bear," only too glad to have his enemy at his feet, refuses to raise his finger to save him from ruin.

Saved by War News.

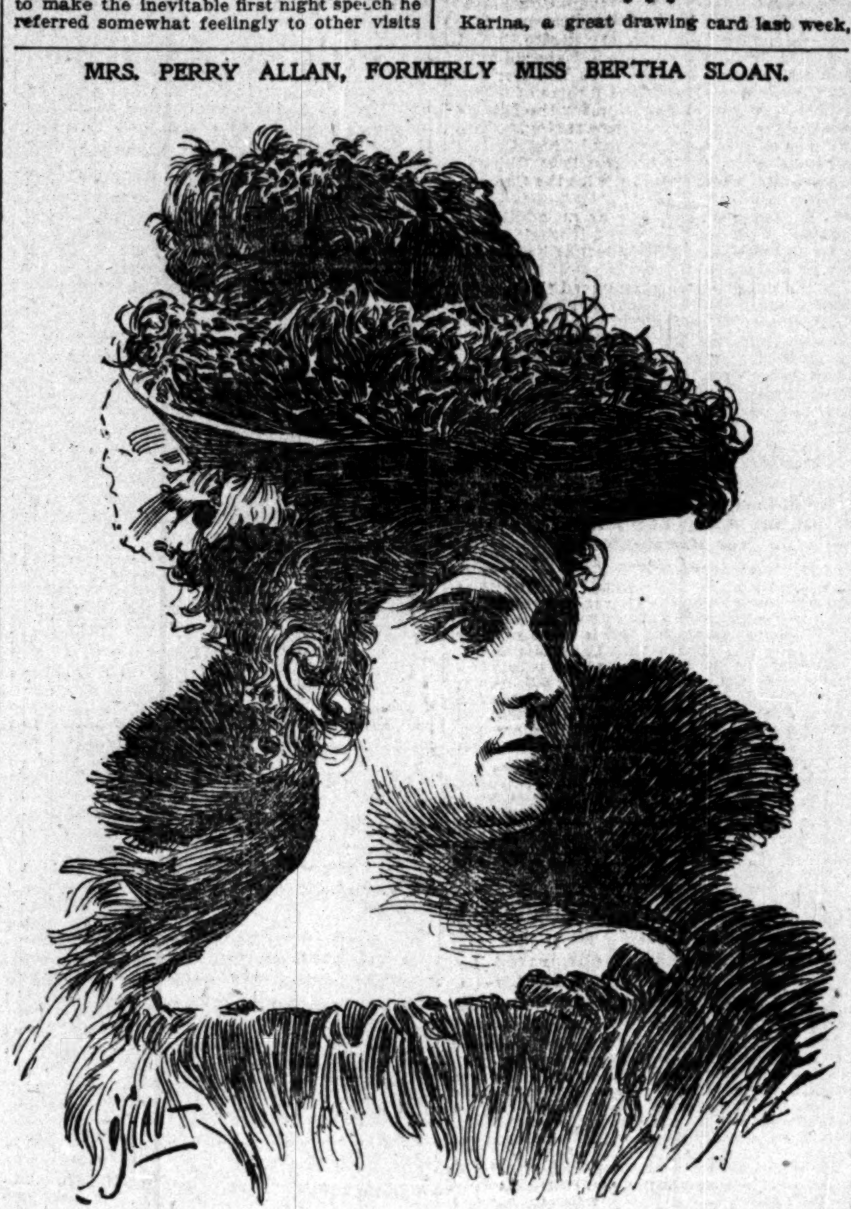
At this crisis help comes in an unexpected way. Sir Frederic Leicester of the British army, who is a suitor for the hand of the younger Miss Fullerton, enters the father's office to say good-by. He has just had a telegram from the War Office in London calling him back to join his regiment owing to the outbreak of war upon the Afghan frontier. The news restores the broken speculator to life. Rushing back to the board he finds that the war scare has already had its effect, and in five or ten minutes wheat jumps 20 cents, the Fullertons are not only saved, but suddenly enriched beyond all expectation, and Henry Duncan, their implacable enemy, is bankrupt.

It is unnecessary to follow the story through the third act, which is somewhat spun out and patchy. Naturally all the couples in the play are married off, including Kate Duncan and Robert Fullerton, and naturally also John Fullerton heaps coals of fire upon his ruined antagonist's head.

Mr. Seabrooke, who reminds one forcibly of Stuart Robson in his method, acted with great force in the second act, though in the third he comes down to broad farce once or twice, partly perhaps to please the audience and partly to help out the author, whose strength has been spent in the Board of Trade scene.

Mr. Seabrooke also resembles Mr. Stuart Robson in the fact that he has an indifferent support in the members of his company. Here again the author is partly to blame.

MRS. PERRY ALLAN, FORMERLY MISS BERTHA SLOAN.



The story of her romantic elopement was told in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday. She was Miss Bertha Sloan of Omaha before her visit to Washington and the inaugural ball. Here she met Perry Allan, Secretary of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, who had seen her photograph and fallen in love with it. They took a train for Omaha, but stopped at Lawrenceville, Ind., where they were married. Mrs. Allan is said to be the most beautiful woman in the West. She is a daughter of William G. Sloan, who is wealthy and retired from business. She was born in Peoria, Ill., twenty years ago.

SEEN ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE

Plays and Players at the Schiller, Hopkins', Olympic, and Other Playhouses This Week.

Frederick Paulding's "A Modern Martyr," the one-act play which has made such a hit during the last week, will be presented for another week at the Schiller. The new bill will be headed by Jules and Ella Garrison in a travesty sketch direct from Koster & Bial's. Charles T. Aldrich, Wertz, and Adair will make up the program.

* * *

Annie Myers, the comic opera soubrette, will present "Pygmalion and Galatea" at Hopkins' this week. The stock company will revive the melodrama, "Lights of London," and Miss Myers will be assisted by Charles Bassett, Miss Drew Donaldson, and Charles Earle.

* * *

The principal feature at the Chicago Opera-House this week will be a clever play, "The Man Up-stairs." A long list of specialties will make up the remainder of the program. A troupe of Great Dane dogs will give an exhibition.

* * *

The chief attraction at the Olympic this week is Signorita Chiquita, the exiled Cuban midget.

* * *

People interested in Uncle Sam's new navy and those of a mechanical turn of mind will find Edgar R. Hull's working model of the battleship New York a great attraction at Kohl & Middleton's this week. The Globe Museum, in State street, will have for a chief attraction Little Egypt, the sensational dancer.

* * *

Karina, a great drawing card last week, will be the main attraction at Sam T. Jack's this week again.

PLAYS AT THE DOWN-TOWN THEATERS

"The Hobby Horse," "The Lilliputians," and "The Geisha" Are Among the Attractions.

John Hare and the London Garrick Theater company will be the chief event for the present week. Pinero's "The Hobby Horse" will be presented at Hooley's tonight for the first time in this city, with Mr. Hare in the original character of Mr. Spencer Jermyn. "The Hobby Horse" will be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinée. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings Mr. Hare will appear as Eccles in Robertson's "Caste."

* * *

"The Lilliputians," who presented for the first time in Chicago last night their latest play, "The Merry Tramps," have made a great hit with the production thus far. The music is catchy and the meaning of the gestures and pantomime is evident without a German dictionary. There will be matinée performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

* * *

"The Geisha" will be given a first Chicago performance under the direction of Mr. Augustin Daly at the Columbia Theater this evening. There are seventy people in the company, and the music is said to be the prettiest of its kind since the days of the "Mikado." In the cast are Ethel Athelston, Dorothy Morton, Violet Lloyd, Louise Paulin, and Mark Smith, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Charles W. Swain, and Henry Gunson.

BILLS IN THE OUTLYING PLAYHOUSES

"Dr. Bill" at Lincoln—"A Trip to Chinatown," Alhambra—Gardner at Academy—Haymarket Program.

"Dr. Bill" made its first appearance on the North Side at the Lincoln yesterday afternoon and will be presented all this week. The play is well known as a laugh-producer.

* * *

An attractive company will present Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" at the Alhambra this week. Burt Haverly will appear in the rôle of Welland Strong and Miss Laura Biggar as the dashing widow.

* * *

Charles A. Gardner in "Karl the Peddler" will be the chief attraction at the Academy this week. There will be a number of clever specialties also.

* * *

The bill at the Haymarket for the week is headed by the Rossow brothers in exhibitions of feats of strength. The Casino Comedy Four will do a comedy sketch. "Tom" Flynn in an Irish monologue and a travesty on modern society drama by Murray, Leslie and Murray, will be some of the other attractions.

INGERSOLL'S VIEW OF D. L. MOODY.

Says He Is a Good Man, Rich in Credulity, and Three-Fourths of a Century Behind the Times.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was interviewed yesterday about the Rev. Dwight L. Moody, who just closed a great revival here. Col. Ingersoll said:

"I have no doubt but that Mr. Moody intends to do rgiht. I have confidence in his sincerity. Mr. Moody is an old-fashioned, orthodox Christian, about three-fourths of a century behind the times. He still believes in the monster called Jehovah, in the mysterious being known as the Holy Ghost, and really believes that his God once worked at the carpenter business in Palestine. Mr. Moody also believes in heaven for the believers and hell for all the rest. And this belief is the foundation of his happiness. I think that Mr. Moody believes that he can reform men and women by preaching his religion to them by talking on subjects about which nobody knows anything; by describing things that never happened and predicting others that never will. Nothing can excel his confidence in absurdities; his reliance on credulity. Mr. Moody, as I said before, is a good man, but his ideas are too old. I do not think it possible to reform the world, except through the development of the brain. You cannot do this by singing psalms. You must give to the world new facts, new truths. You must change physical and mental conditions if you wish for improvement. Characters are not formed in a moment. Men often stop and say, 'I have gone on this road far enough. I am going to change.' If this happens during a revival they call it conversion, the work of the Holy Ghost, but, after all, it is natural."

ESTIMATE OF BRAHMS' ART

Of late years there have been certain writers upon musical subjects who have persistently maintained that when Johannes Brahms died an "epoch" of music would close and another begin. This theory—which has been largely accepted—is absurd from every point of view and proves that its promoters are ignorant of both the theory and practice, the history and philosophy of art in general and of music in particular. Moreover, it is unfortunate that this absurd claim should have been advanced by certain individuals of sufficient reputation to lend weight to their sayings, even when they indicate so little thought—or rather such shallow thought as this. It is only a part of the ridiculous system so unfortunately common in our country by which individuals wholly incapable of speaking or writing on artistic subjects are none the less permitted to do so, and do so to an audience of greater or lesser proportions, as the case may be, but always to some sort of an audience.

No sensible musician or writer on musical subjects will for an instant deny that Brahms was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, musicians of our times, but no equally sensible person, who is at all familiar with the philosophy of music or any other art, will ever maintain that Brahms was an "epoch making" musician in any sense of the word. Brahms now is dead—unfortunately, indeed, most unfortunately, as there is no other musician of his calibre living—and were this theory true we should have just completed an "epoch" in music. As a matter of fact, we have done nothing of the sort, for the theory was not true, but the matter is certainly of sufficient importance to merit a little careful investigation. It certainly will do no harm to any one really interested in such things to point to them the proper manner in which to estimate the greatness and importance of an artist and to this end we may define this matter closely.

* * *

In nothing is the law of supply and demand so inexorable as in art, and in no other pursuit are the demands so imperative or the supplies so certain. In every art this is true, but we will confine ourselves to music for the further consideration of this proposition, as its present application is a musical one. In "absolute" music, so called, there was a demand for something better in both form and substance up to the later Beethoven period, and each musician previous to him takes rank in the history of music in accordance with what he did towards supplying this demand irrespective of the individual artistic excellence of all his labors. In other words, while he may have written many beautiful things they remain as appertaining to him as an individual only unless they were constituted as a step in advance towards the unknown goal created by the demand, in which latter case, however, they appertained to him as a musician of historical importance, and all such works become a part and portion of the history of music, and thus their creator becomes in a measure an "epoch-making" composer, according to the greatness or importance of such works. If he never wrote any such works then he is of no importance whatever to the history of music, no matter how delightful his compositions may be in themselves and no matter how eminent he was as an individual artist.

The same is true of dramatic music. Up to the definite and complete solution of this problem by Wagner there was always a demand still—a demand for something a little different, a little better, a little more complete—than anything that had preceded it, and therefore the great composers of dramatic music—again as far as its history is concerned—are those who step by step traveled towards this particular goal and made for the other workers of their time a pattern, as it were, upon which to labor. In other words, the men who have made "epochs" are those who created something not only absolutely original, but something absolutely original which was at the same time a direct and undeniable step in advance. Therefore, in dramatic music we may say that the "epoch-making" musicians were Glück, Mozart, Weber, Marschner, and Wagner, and this statement cannot be assailed by any reasonably informed person or any person who desires to argue fairly. Such operatic composers as Rossini and his school, Auber, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Gounod, and so on, have no place in the history of the opera as such, despite the fact that, working upon lines already existing, they created beautiful, exquisite works, some of which are unquestionably immortal but—they did not advance!

* * *

And these two musicians, Beethoven in the realm of absolute music, and Wagner in that of dramatic music so completely fulfilled all existing wants that with their greatest achievements the demand which had existed up to that moment was completely satisfied—in other words, the supply has been made, and, therefore, the demand ceased, and this still remains true up to the present day with regard to both these schools, and, therefore, in neither school have we had any "epoch-making" composers as far as that school is concerned as a whole, although in detail there have been workers who created something new and something that was also an advance as we shall presently see.

Admitting that the mainstay of the school of absolute music is the symphony for the orchestra, the strict aria for the voice and the sonata (or concerto) for an individual instrument we may easily perceive that there is not, and has not been since their creation, a "demand" for anything different, or excelling, the symphonies of Beethoven, and as natural laws are obeyed absolutely to the letter there has been no supply. There have been innumerable beautiful symphonies written, beautiful symphonies, which will live forever, and in which we profoundly delight, but neither in form nor in substance have they offered any advance over what Beethoven accomplished, simply because there was no demand that they should.

Among such symphonies we may class those of Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Brahms, but there is this difference between the first three and Brahms, that while none of the four made any step in advance in his symphonic writing the first three accomplished things in other fields which entitle them to be considered as "epoch-making" in those particular details, while Brahms did not do this in any branch of musical composition.

* * *

For example, Schubert, in his songs, Schumann in his songs and some of his pianoforte music, and Mendelssohn in two particular compositions (the entire "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and also in the Hebrides overture) offered things to the world so wholly new in every respect, so completely different from anything that had preceded them, and so distinctly in advance of what had been previously accomplished in those fields, that while their greater works were humbly subservient to the lines laid down by the greater master, in these lesser musical forms they accomplished steps in advance which made them "epoch-making" musicians along those especial lines.

But Brahms did not accomplish this in any single individual branch of music—not one—not once.

While as an individual musician he was easily the greatest composer of absolute music of all his contemporaries, he did not accomplish one single little thing which advanced the history of absolute music one step.

In short, he could not, for there was no demand that he should. There is still a demand that musicians shall compose many beautiful symphonies in this great field already laid out, but there is absolutely no demand that the form or dimensions of the field be changed. To the first demand Brahms responded readily and wrote beautiful symphonies just as he wrote beautiful songs and pianoforte music—just as he wrote beautiful chamber music and choral works—but in no one of these did he ever create anything wholly new, and therefore it is true beyond all argument that he was not—as we have already stated—an "epoch-making" musician in any sense of the word.

* * *

That he was not so, however, does not in the least detract from the glory of his position as an individual, nor does it in the least invalidate his claims for the consideration due all his beautiful works—it is simply a question of degree.

As an individual Brahms is the greatest musician of our times, taken all around. He may have never written an individual number so throbbing with passionate yearning as the first movement of poor Tschaikowsky's last symphony, or any such noble outburst of tragic romanticism as the same composer's "Romeo and Juliet" overture—he had not Rubinstein's fire nor Saint-Saëns' delicacy of touch, and he may have lacked Dvorak's color, but these are mere details, for all in all he excelled them all—excelled them almost immeasurably—and that which he wrought was so splendidly, so solidly built that it will surely last long enough to call it immortal. He had plenty of ideas, yet he did not work hurriedly; patience was his chief characteristic, and he lingered long before he let any work go out to the world—he wished to be sure that he had really said what he had in mind to say.

* * *

If one critic complains that he was a purely polyphonic writer in the greater forms, we may answer that most writers lack polyphony, and that all contemporaneous writers lack such polyphony as was his. We might also say that, as opposed to the contrapuntal powers displayed in his symphonies and other great works, we may find in his songs the purest strain of absolutely simple and direct melody that has been set down since Franz Schubert wore out his rich young life in sorrow and disappointment.

In short, from every point of view this man was great—he was indeed that which one may call a master, and this being so, we may well say that because one particular form of greatness—that of being "epoch making"—was denied him is no fault of his, and thus is nothing against him.

And this brings us back to our original argument—he was not the beginning nor the end of an "epoch" in his art because there was no demand for such an epoch. The last epoch of absolute music ended with Beethoven and those who have written absolute music since his time and have worked in the field that he laid out, just as the last epoch of dramatic music ended with Wagner and those who have written dramatic music since that day have worked either in the field he laid down or in the less tremendous fields laid down by some of his predecessors. In each case the epochs ended with these men because they had succeeded in completely satisfying the desire which had hitherto existed for a definition of those fields—in short, they had supplied the demand, and as there has been no demand there could not be any supply.

* * *

But Brahms was so much else that was great and noble, splendid and immortal, that we may well wonder at the persistency with which certain blind partisans demand for him an honor which the circumstances, and not his own limitations, denied him. Personally, as a musician, he had but one direct shortcoming—he did not orchestrate well; in fact, his works never seem to have been thought out for the orchestra, without which characteristic greatness of instrumentation is impossible. He seems rather to have worked them out first as music, pure and simple, and "instrumented" them afterwards, and not always with that certainty as to the capacities and limitations of the various instruments likely to bring about the best results. Well, this is doubtless the case, but what of it? Other great musicians have had worse faults than this and fewer virtues, and need we laboriously hunt out a fault where so many beauties lie in plain sight?

This much is changelessly true, that while he did not make an epoch, nor did his death end one, he has left us poverty-stricken indeed, for there are almost none among us now whom we may call really great—great in the sense that he was great. The almost universal verdict of the world will be that Dvorak must head the list. Saint-Saëns has always just missed being really great, always failed precisely at the crucial moment. Bulow thought that Richard Strauss was going to be the fiery genius of his time and he said so right and left, but we have learned to know this remarkable genius as so limited by his eccentricities that our appreciation of his ability to do something genuinely remarkable is counterbalanced by a foregone conclusion that his wild-headedness will intervene and that the work when finished will be marred by mental aberrations that will obscure its beauty almost wholly.

* * *

Who else is there, then?

Probably no one, and may we not perhaps well be thankful for this? Are we so thoroughly familiar with all that the great dead have accomplished that we constantly need the new? May we not well look forward to a period of inactivity in musical creation as a welcome respite during which we may quietly study all that has gone before? Once we have learned it all, then, little by little, there will again arise a desire, a demand, for something new, something which we do not yet know, and as the demand is born so will come the musician to grant the supply, and then we shall be ready for him; we shall have advanced "en masse" towards a higher plane of art—an art world in which we have new desires, new ambitions, new hopes.

But first let us have rest; enough rest to absorb all that has gone before, time for preparation to enter the new sphere, time to ripen our souls to recognize the new master when at last he shall be called to us and shall come!

ARTHUR WELD.

In bruises, sprains, burns, wounds, rheumatism, hemorrhoids, use Sander's Eucalyptol.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND transportation—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., April 8, 1897.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for beef [bids for beef must be submitted in separate envelopes], flour, or transportation, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, No. 1241 State street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 4, 1897, for furnishing for the Indian service beef, flour, bacon, and other articles of subsistence; also for agricultural implements, wagons, harness, hardware, medical supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles; also bids for the transportation of such of the articles, goods, and supplies as may not be contracted for to be delivered at the agencies. Sealed proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for coffee, sugar, clothing, school books, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster-st., New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 25, 1897, for furnishing for the Indian service coffee, sugar, tea, rice, beans, baking powder, soap, groceries, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, boots and shoes, crockery, and school books. Bids must be made out on government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster-st., New York City, or No. 1241 State-st., Chicago, Ill., the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Leavenworth, Omaha, St. Louis, and St. Paul, the Postmasters at Sioux City, Yankton, Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka, Wichita, and Tucson. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the openings.

CERTIFIED CHECKS—All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States depository or solvent national bank for at least FIVE PER CENT of the amount of proposal.

D. M. BROWNING, Commissioner.

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VICTORY IN THE TENTH.

COLTS DEFEAT THE BLUES AFTER ALMOST LOSING THE GAME.

Senseless Work on Bases Leaves Score a Tie at the End of the Ninth and by a Desperate Rally in the Next Inning Capt. Anson's Men Succeed in Getting the Extra Run Necessary—Analysis of Game Not Encouraging.

Kansas City, Mo., April 11.—[Special.]—After staring defeat in the face through eight rattling innings, the Colts rallied in the ninth and pounded out a victory, then by senseless work on the bases left the score a tie, and then after being again beaten made another rally and won the game in the tenth inning.

The score at the end of those ten rounds of hair-raising ball playing, mingled with awful errors, was 10 to 9, and the Colts were in the majority. There was heart disease in every second of the last quarter of an hour. When the Colts came up in the ninth to close the game defeat seemed a certainty, but they went to work with a determination to retrieve themselves from their atrocious work in the early game.

Lange drew a base on balls and Decker's single sent their stock up. Pfeffer sacrificed cleanly. McCormick came up. He caught the first ball McFarland pitched squarely between the seams and drove it whistling into right center, sending across the tying runs and reaching second.

Victory Is Delayed.

A moment later, under stress of poor coaching, he was responsible for delaying the arrival of victory. The cold wind which had frozen the players and spectators through all the game died away, and the sun came out and smiled on the Colts, but then disaster came. Ryan put up a tall fly back of first. McCormick made a dash for third and had reached the bag when the coachers ordered him back. He started on the return trip just as Menefee and Truby collided under the ball and it fell safe; then he returned to third, but did not attempt to score the winning run, although both men were stretched senseless on the ground.

The sun disappeared and gloom came. Donohue hit a fast one and McCormick was tagged at the plate. Jimmy Callahan came up. He had been the hero of the afternoon, for, in the face of a discouraging start and poor support, he had held his old associates at his mercy through the long game. The first ball across he smashed hard on the trade-mark and sent it over the fence into the race-track. The ball crossed the fence near the line, and Umpire O'Brien called it foul. On the next attempt Callahan flew out to Connaughton.

The clouds frowned when the Blues came in. Carney and Connaughton both singled and both pegged another hole on Lake's cut. Kimlock drew a base, filling them up. McFarland smashed a fast one to Everitt, who drove it to the plate, forcing Carney. Donahue in his anxiety to complete the double hit McFarland with the ball, and when Decker recovered it in time to throw to the plate to catch Connaughton, Timmy dropped the assist. Menefee drew a base on balls, filling the bags again, but Bannon hit a long fly to Lange and trouble was averted.

Victory Comes at Last.

The sun shone again in the last of the tenth, when the Colts won the game. Everitt opened by cracking a hit into safe ground in left and passed down the line on Dahlen's sacrifice bunt. Lange stepped in the way of one of McFarland's fast ones and was hit over the heart and knocked out for a minute. Decker hit safely, sending home one run, and Pfeffer drove a beauty safe into right, winning the game.

Despite the cold and the threatened rain a large crowd was out to greet Jimmy Callahan, and when he appeared on the slab the stands and bleachers greeted him with volleys of cheers. The new Colt started badly. He gave Menefee a base. Bannon forced Menefee and Reilly went out. Then Truby got a base as a reward for patience. When Truby started to steal Donahue threw wide to Dahlen and Bannon scored. An instant later Carney drove the ball over the left field fence for a home run.

The Colts immediately set sail for the lead. Everitt hit for two bases. Dahlen went out, and the run counted on Lange's fly to Menefee. Decker then hit safe. Pfeffer drew a base on balls and McCormick was safe on Connaughton's fumble, but with the bags full Ryan popped up a fly to Connaughton.

Dahlen found one of Johnson's curves to his liking in the third and hit the ball on a line into the race track for a walk around, but the next three men died on drives to the outfield.

Pile Up Errors.

A conglomeration of miserable errors, pitchers' mistakes, and one hit just when it was needed gave the Blues four runs and almost the game in the fourth. Truby drew a base to start with and Decker missed Carney's easy grounder. Connaughton hit to Callahan, who threw low to Pfeffer, leaving the bases full. Fred Lake drove a vicious liner to center and sent in three runs. Lake passed to third on Donahue's bad throw to catch him napping. Kimlock drew a base and was caught napping, but while Pfeffer was running him down Lake scored.

In their fourth the Colts pulled two lengths closer. McCormick singled for a starter and Ryan followed with a base on balls. Donahue went out by a sky-scraper to Reilly, Callahan bunted and beat the ball by sheer speed, and with the bags full Everitt rapped out a clean single, sending two Colts home. Callahan was caught napping off second and Dahlen went out to Reilly, keeping down the score.

Still another run came to the Colts in the fifth by virtue of Lange's ripping triple to center and Decker's long fly to Kimlock. Lake drove the ball into the race track in the sixth, scoring the Blues a run and Bill Everitt immediately afterwards made grand stand fumbles of two grounders, but nothing resulted. After that, until the tenth, Callahan was invincible.

McFarland Replaces Johnson.

Meantime Monte McFarland, an ex-Colt, had replaced Johnson in the box and was being freely hit, but without effect. Dahlen and Lange got singles in the seventh, but a quick double by Carney and Connaughton stopped the chances for runs. But in the eighth the rally commenced. Lange drew a base, Decker singled to right, and Pfeffer sacrificed. Timmy Donahue put up a twisting fly, but interfered with McFarland's catch and was out. Callahan hit to Truby, who threw to Connaughton, but the shortstop overran the bag before catching the ball, and the bases were full.

McCormick crossed the plate on Everitt's force out of Callahan, and Dahlen fanned the air in his desperate efforts to hit a home run. After that came the rise and fall of hope which terminated in victory.

The analysis of the game is not encouraging. The Colts fielded poorly and ran bases like cigar signs. Their play lacked "head," and they won only by hitting men around by sheer force. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b..	6	2	3	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	2
Dahlen, ss..	5	1	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lange, cf...	4	3	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Decker, 1b..	6	1	4	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b..	4	0	2	2	5	1	0	0	2	0	3
M'C'rm'k, lf	5	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Ryan, rf....	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Donahue, c..	5	0	1	5	0	3	1	0	1	0	2
Callahan, p	5	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	1
Totals..44		10	19	30	19	8	6	1	8	2	12

KANSAS CITY.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Menefee, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
Bannon, lf.	5	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Reilly, 3b..	5	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
Truby, 2b..	5	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	2	0	0
Carney, 1b.	5	2	3	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
C'n'ght'n, ss	5	2	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
Lake, c....	5	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kimlock, cf	5	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	3
Johnson, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
M'F'rl'nd, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Totals..39		9	8	*27	11	3	3	8	6	4	8

*One out when winning run scored and Donahue out for interference.

Chicago ....1 0 1 2 1 0 0 1 2 2—10
Base hits.........2 1 1 3 2 0 2 2 3 3—19
Kansas City.......3 0 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 0—9
Base hits.........1 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 2—8

Place and date—Kansas City, Mo., April 11. Exact attendance—1,680. Earned runs—Chicago, 7; Kansas City, 2. Home runs—Dahlen, Carney, Lake. Two-base hits—Everitt, McCormick, Lake. Three-base hit—Lange. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Pfeffer. Double plays—Lange-Everitt; Carney-Connaughton; Kimlock-Connaughton-Reilly. Passed ball—Donahue. Hit by pitched ball—Menefee, Lange. Umpire—O'Brien. Time of game—2:15.

Louisville, 7; St. Paul, 6.

Louisville, Ky., April 11.—[Special.]—Comiskey's men had today's game won, but lost out when the Colonels rallied and piled up six runs in the seventh inning. Mullane pitched effectively for half the game. In the three innings assigned to Hill not a hit was made. McFarlan was hit hard. Munch was relieved after filling the bases by illegal delivery, being followed by Phyle, who was slaughtered. Another game will be played tomorrow. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Louisville.	R	H	O	A	E	St. Paul.	R	H	O	A	E
Holmes, lf.	0	0	3	1	0	O'R'rke, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
M'C'ry, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	McBride, cf.	0	1	0	1	1
Pick'r'g, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Preston, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Werden, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	George, lf..	2	2	3	0	0
Rogers, 2b..	1	2	1	1	0	Gl'ssc'k, 1b	2	2	10	0	0
Dolan, ss..	0	2	1	2	0	Shugart, ss.	0	2	4	6	1
Dexter, c..	1	1	4	0	0	Spies, c....	0	0	3	0	0
Cling'n, 3b.	1	1	2	0	0	Mullane, p..	0	0	0	3	0
Hill, p....	0	0	0	4	0	Munch, p...	0	0	0	0	0
M'Farlan, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Phyle, p....	1	0	0	0	0
McGee, p..	1	0	0	0	0	H'l'gwh, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0
Totals...	7	10	27	10	0	Totals...	6	10	27	11	2

Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 1 6 0 0—7
St. Paul ....1 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 0—6

Earned runs—Off McFarlan, 2. Two-base hit—Pickering. Three-base hit—Phyle. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Double plays—Hollingsworth-Glasscock; Phyle-Shugart-Glasscock. Stolen bases—Shugart [2], Pickering, Rogers [2]. Struck out—By McGee, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mullane, 1; by Munch, 1. Bases on balls—By Hill, 1; by Phyle, 2; by Munch, 2; by McGee, 1. Wild pitches—Hill, 1; McFarlan, 1. Passed ball—Dexter. Time of game—2:10. Umpires—McFarlan and Browning.

Boston vs. Princeton Today.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.—[Special.]—The Boston league team arrived here today from the South, and will play Princeton tomorrow. Manager Seeley is satisfied with the work of his team.

LEAGUE MAGNATES MEET TODAY.

Important Developments Expected from the Board of Arbitration Session in New York.

The meeting of baseball men in New York today will really be a special meeting of the National League instead of a session merely of the Board of Arbitration, such as it assumes to be. Last week notices were sent to all the league magnates requesting them to appear in New York on the 12th, as matters of great importance to the league were to be considered. Most of the magnates will undoubtedly be on hand.

President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis club has sent on his proxy, while President Pulliam of the Louisville club is already on his way to Gotham. Messrs. Hart, Brush, and Robison of the Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland clubs are members of the Board of Arbitration, and had to go regardless of the special call.

It is evident that something of unusual interest is on the tapis, for special meetings of the big league so soon after one of the regular meetings are unusual. The important topic can hardly be the Hutchison case, unless the rumor that the Western League really had declared for war is true; and, moreover, if the Hutchison case were the main topic, Von der Ahe would hardly stay away. The mysterious conferences of league magnates a couple of weeks ago probably related to the subject at hand, and if so the New York conference may produce a surprise of some kind.

Both Brooklyn and Baltimore say that there is more than talk in the rumor that negotiations are in progress for the exchange of Doyle and La Chance by the two clubs. Doyle has played with the champions but one year. His transfer to the Baltimore club from New York produced a sensation and made lifelong enemies, apparently, of two of the magnates, Brush and Freedman. At the meeting in New York in the fall of 1895 Brush and Freedman had a conference one night over the release of Doyle to Cincinnati. Brush asserted he got Freedman's promise to hold the deal open until the next morning. A few hours later Hanlon and Freedman met and the transfer of Doyle for Gleason was effected. When Brush heard of it he was furious. He encountered the New York magnate in the Fifth Avenue Hotel buffet and they had a violent quarrel, which was the start of their enmity.

Now Doyle wants to become a manager. He says a player is treated royally in Baltimore, particularly by the people, but he thinks he can make a success as a manager, a la Tebeau, from whose school he graduated, and he is willing to go to any league club to try. Brooklyn appears to him to be a favorable location, and if reports are correct the Brooklynites reciprocate. Treasurer Von der Horst says his club would very likely consider taking La Chance in return for Doyle, and there the matter stands. What would become of Manager Barnie, who has just taken the Brooklyn team in charge, has not been suggested. Perhaps the affable "Billy" will be given a chance to see what he can get out of Byrne's men and that the Doyle deal will depend on that issue. In the matter of players, it probably will be generally conceded that Baltimore gets a little the best of it, as La Chance is regarded as one of the most promising first basemen in the circuit. Doyle, however, is regarded as a hustler of the Tebeau type, who may develop into a successful manager.

Minneapolis, 1; Quincy, 0.

Quincy, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—An error in the eighth gave today's game to the visitors. Neither side scored up to the eighth inning, when Marcum made a wild throw, letting in the score that proved to be the winning run. The score:

Minneapolis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 *—1
Quincy ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Hits—Minneapolis, 5; Quincy, 4. Errors—Minneapolis, 1; Quincy, 1. Batteries—Minneapolis, Carney and Moran; Quincy, McGrevey, Hackett, and Traffley.

Milwaukee, 22; Racine, 2.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 11.—[Special.]—The brewers made their first appearance on the home grounds this afternoon and created a good impression. The score:

Milwaukee ....2 0 4 2 2 6 2 1 3—22
Racine ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Hits—Milwaukee, 23; Racine, 9. Errors—Milwaukee, 2; Racine, 5. Batteries—Milwaukee, Rettger, Newkirk, Jones, and Spear; Racine, Lusseuhof and Hermann.

Cedar Rapids, 9; Locals, 2.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 11.—[Special.]—The baseball season opened here today with a game between Manager Hill's team and picked locals. The score:

Cedar Rapids...............0 1 0 0 0 1 5 2 *—9
Locals ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Base hits—Cedar Rapids, 10; Locals, 3. Errors—Cedar Rapids, 3; Locals, 2. Batteries—Carrish, McDougal, Teeple, and Van Buren; Terry, Houser, and Batchelder.

New Player for Dubuque.

Dubuque, Ia., April 11.—[Special.]—The Dubuques played their first game of ball today with a local club called Kennedy's Kolts. The score was 12 to 1 in favor of Dubuque. Manager Cantillon has signed Gus Dundon of the Norfolk, Va., League for third base. He is said to have a first-class record.

Edgars, 10; Brands, 7.

The Chicago Edgars defeated the Brands in a City League exhibition ball game yesterday afternoon. The Brands secured a lead of five runs in the opening inning, after which the Edgars settled down and shut them out in all but one of the remaining innings and kept adding to their own score until the gap was closed. The score:

Edgars.	R	H	P	A	E	Brands.	R	H	P	A	E
Farley, c..	2	1	6	0	0	A. Hein, c.	1	2	6	2	0
Comst'k, ss	2	1	2	2	1	O. Hein, p.	2	2	1	4	0
Geiss, 1b..	3	3	7	0	0	Witte, 2b..	1	0	3	4	1
Hankey, lf	1	0	5	0	1	Bl'kb'n, 1b	1	0	10	0	1
Roach, p...	1	2	0	3	0	Munn, 3b..	1	2	2	3	0
E. Lam't, cf	1	0	3	0	0	Berch'y, ss	0	0	0	2	0
W. L'm't, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Hale, rf...	0	0	0	0	3
Hadam, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	McGa'n, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Gibion, 3b.	0	0	2	2	2	Toescher, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Totals..	10	8	27	9	4	Totals.	7	7	24	15	5

Chicago Edgars ....1 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 4—10
Brands ....5 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—7

Two-base hits—Farley, Geiss [3], Roach. Struck out—Roach, 6; Hein, 5. Bases on balls—Farley, [2], Roach, Lamont, Hadam, Hankey. Umpire—Lawrence McCarthy.

Unions, 12; Featherstones, 5.

The Chicago Unions defeated the Featherstones in an interesting game before a large crowd yesterday. The Chicago Unions will today and tomorrow play the Milwaukee Western League team at Milwaukee. On Thursday and Friday they play at Rockford. Next Sunday afternoon they will play Ald. Gazzolo's team at Union Ball Park. The score:

Chicago Unions..........2 5 1 1 1 1 0 1 *—12
Featherstones ....0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 0—5

Earned runs—Unions, 4. Two-base hits—Hyde [2], Jock [2], Moore, Jones, Fitzsimmons, Possehl. Bases on balls—By Jackson, 2; by Britton, 5; by Hewitt, 3. Struck out—By Jackson, 4; by Britton, 1; by Hewitt, 4. Double play—Condon-Fitzsimmons. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Reed.

KENWOOD COUNTRY CLUB ELECTION.

South Side Tennis Players Will Choose Officers for the Year at Their Meeting Tonight.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Kenwood Country club will be held tonight. The location of the gathering has been changed by a recent decision of the present officers from the club-house to the hall of the old Kenwood club at Forty-seventh street and Lake avenue. There are two tickets in the field—one selected by the regular Nominating committee of the club, and the other nominated by petition among the members. Both are combined on the official ballot, issued last Saturday by Secretary Roger Sherman. The candidates and the offices for which they are running on it are as follows:

President, Jonathan W. Brooks; Vice-President, Edward C. Potter; Treasurer, Buell McKeever, J. Winchester Carver; Secretary, A. A. Michelson, Sam R. Neel; manager of grounds, James P. Gardner; managers, John D. Hibbard, William Scott Bond, Roger Sherman.

There will also be five amendments to the constitution brought up for sanction by the club members. The meeting will be called at 8 o'clock.

THREE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL GAMES

Pullman Is Now in the Lead in the Competition, with the Rovers Second.

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Pts.
Pullman	4	0	0	8
Rovers	3	0	0	6
Thistles	2	0	0	4
Wentworth A.	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calumets	0	1	3	1
Wentworth B.	0	1	3	1

Three games were played in the Chicago Football Association championship yesterday afternoon, the Rovers winning from Wentworth A and Pullman defeating Wentworth B, while Thistles vanquished Calumets.

Superior condition and staying power gave the Rovers a decisive victory over the Wentworth A team at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. Seven goals to three was the final score and clearly indicated that the better team won on its merits. The home eleven had three men who were in no condition to last the game through and who played in spells as their wind allowed them. The Brighton Park men showed fairly good combination, and finding the opposing half back line to be weak had no trouble in getting the ball down the field, giving Waller and Gilchrist lots of work.

SEEK TERMS WITH RUSIE.

OBJECT OF BASEBALL MAGNATES' CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.

Secret of Recent Consultation of Baseball Rulers in This City and Indianapolis Leaks Out—League Officials, Freedman Excepted, Anxious to Compromise Case with Fighting Pitcher—Latter Has Submitted Ultimatum.

A dispatch from Washington "lets the cat out of the bag" regarding the baseball meeting which is to be held in New York today. The dispatch declares that the Rusie case is about to be settled and that the most famous pitcher in the country will be seen again with the New York club this year.

The news is out just a little too soon for the good of the plans of the magnates, if it be true, as appearances indicate, that the Rusie case is after all the principal thing that is taking the baseball solons to New York. The magnates would much rather prefer to keep their negotiations secret, probably, until an understanding with the player is reached, or, if the deal falls through, would regret that the story had got out at all.

While the league magnates wish to uphold discipline in the different clubs, there is seemingly a desire not to have the reserve rule made a test case in the courts.

Chicago Visit Explained.

One of the magnates who visited Chicago two weeks ago, at the time of the conference participated in by Messrs. Hart, Brush, Robison, and others, acknowledged that the Rusie deal was the thing that was occupying the attention of the magnates, but publicity, he declared, would spoil the negotiations that had been begun. The visit of the magnates to Indianapolis, immediately following the conference here in Chicago, was for the purpose of having a conference with Rusie's lawyers.

It will be remembered that much was made of this visit of magnates to the Hoosier capital, and that the conclusion was finally reached by the Indianapolis correspondents that a deal was on whereby Indianapolis was to get into the big league. To cover the real purpose of their visit the magnates encouraged this idea, hence the unreasonable account of how the Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Indianapolis clubs were going to be switched about.

The baseball men had a great time dodging newspaper men in Indianapolis, and it is related that President De Haas Robison even resorted to a bicycle in order to run away from a reporter who was following him. After much tribulation the magnates finally met at Mr. Brush's house, Rusie, his father, and Mr. Hawkins, Rusie's attorney, being present. Terms of compromise were undoubtedly offered to the recreant pitcher, but the magnates were disappointed somewhat, it is said, by Rusie's reply to them. The pitcher, through his attorney, insisted on terms that the baseball managers were afraid they could not fulfill.

Submit Rusie's Ultimatum.

Finally, however, it was decided that Mr. Hawkins should submit a statement embodying Rusie's ultimatum. It is supposed that this will be submitted to the league members today in New York, although the magnates themselves have refused to discuss the subject at all and most of them have denied that the Rusie question was likely to come up.

From an intimate friend of President Brush at Indianapolis comes the information, however, that the ultimatum finally handed in by Rusie's lawyer was disappointing, and that Mr. Brush observed he was afraid the league would not advocate settlement with Rusie on the terms submitted.

It appears that Magnate Freedman of the New York club, the man who, apparently, will reap the greatest benefit from the return of Rusie to the ball field, is the man who hangs out most stubbornly against his reinstatement. Freedman has always declared that his war against Rusie was a matter of principle—that he had fined the player for violating club discipline, at which Rusie had rebelled. Every other league magnate wanted to make terms with Rusie at the February meeting in Baltimore, but Mr. Freedman would not listen to it.

Robison Opens Negotiations.

However, when Mr. Robison of the Cleveland club was in New York about a month ago he and the New York solon again discussed the Rusie affair. Mr. Robison said that it was advisable for the league to take up the case and try to make terms with the rebel. It is said that Mr. Freedman finally said:

"Well, if that's the case, Robison, you're the man to take it in charge."

Thereupon the Cleveland club owner began an active movement to bring about a compromise of the famous case. Whether or not it shall terminate successfully will be known within a day or two, according to the present outlook.

Wagner Tells the Story.

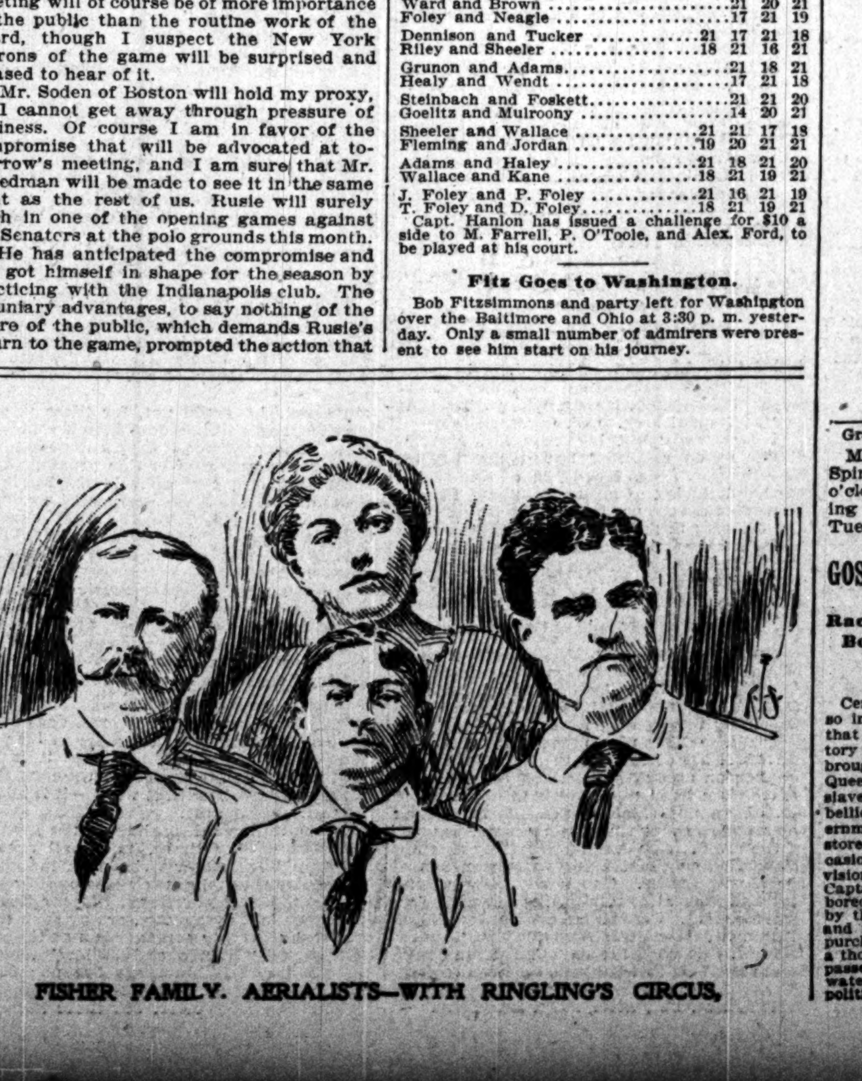
Washington, D. C., April 11.—[Special.]—The celebrated case of Rusie against Freedman will be brought to final settlement tomorrow in New York at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at a special meeting of the league magnates. Earl Wagner said tonight that the conference would result in a peace treaty between Rusie and Freedman and that Rusie would pitch in one of the games in the initial series at the polo grounds this month between the Giants and Senators.

This conference of the magnates is the outcome of a suggestion made at the annual meeting in February to the effect that the eleven clubs, barring New York, act as an arbitrator and send a special emissary to Rusie, with the proposition that he sign a contract with the New York club and accept his salary for last season, to be paid him by the eleven clubs, barring, of course, New York. Messrs. Soden, Robison, and Byrne reconsidered this suggestion and the upshot came in the shape of the secret confab at Indianapolis two weeks ago, which some of the baseball writers mistook for a deal to shift the Cleveland franchise to the Hoosier capital. J. Earl Wagner, the Washington magnate, said tonight:

"Jim Hart and Frank De Haas Robison were instrumental in drawing up this Rusie compromise at Indianapolis. The meeting was of course sub rosa. The Monday conference will return Rusie to the game. This meeting will of course be of more importance to the public than the routine work of the board, though I suspect the New York patrons of the game will be surprised and pleased to hear of it.

"Mr. Soden of Boston will hold my proxy, as I cannot get away through pressure of business. Of course I am in favor of the compromise that will be advocated at tomorrow's meeting, and I am sure that Mr. Freedman will be made to see it in the same light as the rest of us. Rusie will surely pitch in one of the opening games against the Senators at the polo grounds this month.

"He has anticipated the compromise and has got himself in shape for the season by practicing with the Indianapolis club. The pecuniary advantages, to say nothing of the desire of the public, which demands Rusie's return to the game, prompted the action that will be brought to a climax at tomorrow's meeting."



FISHER FAMILY AERIALISTS—WITH RINGLING'S CIRCUS.

DIXON FORMALLY TAKES POSSESSION.

Begins His Duties as a Member of the L. A. W. Racing Board—Meets Chicago Cyclists.

Member of the Racing Board Dixon formally took charge of the office to which President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen has appointed him yesterday when he came to Chicago, and, after holding a conference with Fred Gerlach, former member, was given the papers and documents of the office and istructions and suggestions as to the work to be done. After his conference with Mr. Gerlach an informal meeting was held at the Victoria Hotel, at which Chief Consul Patee, Vice-Consul Arthur, members of the Chicago Consulate, and other league leaders were present.

Mr. Dixon said he had no definite line of action mapped out as yet, but should proceed much on the same lines Mr. Gerlach had followed in his successful term of office. He is in favor of local option for the Illinois Division regarding Sunday racing. The State meet was discussed, and Chief Consul Patee is in favor of holding it in Chicago July 3 and 5, in conjunction with the Chicago Cycling club.

C. E. Jones was chosen as an additional member of the consulate and it was decided to make the Victoria Hotel league headquarters hereafter.

Chief Consul Patee announced the bicycle baggage bill would be passed, and he and C. P. Root, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs, will go to Springfield today in its interest. Some understanding has evidently been reached, and President Root and Chief Consul Patee look wise but asserted their bill was safe.

CYCLISTS FAVOR DUNLOP'S RACE.

Prize Money Aggregating $500 Is Now in the Hands of a Committee for Distribution.

The success of Frank H. Dunlop's professional road race seems assured, as the project is meeting with favor among wheelmen all over the city.

Prize money aggregating $500 is in the hands of a committee to be distributed. The money will be divided as follows: One hundred and twenty-five dollars, first; $75, second; $50, third; $25, fourth; $20, fifth; $15, sixth; and nineteen consolation prizes of $10 each, in all twenty-five prizes. In addition to this 50 per cent of entry fees, amounting to about $400, will be divided among the next twenty-five men.

A course rivaling in excellence the Belle Isle route will be secured. It is a loop of five miles, 100 to 150 feet wide, devoid of crossings. It is expected all the professional riders in this part of the country will participate.

The date chosen is open, other than a special holiday, and no conflicting attraction will mar the success of the idea. The entry fee will probably be $2.50.

BICYCLE CARS ARE NOW A SUCCESS.

Popular Innovation Inaugurated by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad in New York.

New York, April 11.—[Special.]—The Manhattan Elevated railroad for the first time carried bicycles in the cars today. They are not makeshift cars, either, but cars with the seats of one side ripped out and in their place a set of racks which for ease of adjustment and simplicity can't be beat. Best of all the rider can sit opposite his wheel and keep a watchful eye on it.

The first train ever run exclusively for bicycles rolled out the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street station at 6:30 a. m. It was a test train, and it had on board a party of guests and passengers, twenty of them with their wheels, including several women, besides a few officials.

At 7 o'clock the first train started north-bound from the Rector street station. Wheelmen were found waiting at nearly every station. Their wheels were promptly taken aboard and slipped into the racks so securely all danger of damage was done away with. Trains ran until 9 a. m., and at 4:30 they were started up again for the afternoon rush.

Each train consisted of two cars. No passengers without wheels were taken aboard. There is room for twenty-three wheels in each car, and tandems are handled just as easily as singles. Next Sunday two more trains will be added on the morning service, making the last one forty minutes later than today's schedule called for.

PREPARE FOR NATIONAL CYCLE RACES

Chairman Mott Has Issued Sanction for the Annual Event to Be Held in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.—[Special.]—Preparations for the great annual round-up of the League of American Wheelmen, which will be held in this city during the first week of August, are now going on apace. The Executive committee has done considerable preliminary work, including the selection of suitable headquarters, which are located at No. 916 Chestnut street, in the heart of the business section.

The recent decision of the Pennsylvania railroad to carry free of charge bicycles accompanied by riders means much to the meet. With the reduced rates (which the Executive committee is already moving to secure) and the abolition of the baggage fee, the expense attending a visit to Philadelphia during the week of the meet will be materially reduced.

The abandonment by President Potter and the racing board of the project of sending a team to represent this country in the international championships at Glasgow next July insures the attendance of all the crackajacks at the Willow Grove races on Aug. 6 and 7. Formal sanction for those dates has been received by the A. C. C. from Chairman Mott of the racing board.

Course in Good Condition.

John Siman, Chairman of the Road Race committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs, and Starter Tom Heywood of the Calumets rode to Wheeling yesterday on their bicycles and report the course in good condition and rideable with the exception of the stretch between Jefferson and Niles. The roads are rapidly improving and within two weeks with favorable weather should be in first-class condition. A conference was held with the Wheeling Town Board and satisfactory results were obtained. Just what the negotiations were the cyclists are unwilling to say, but they assert the race will start on schedule time.

May Cancel the Agreement.

Baltimore, Md., April 11.—[Special.]—Chairman Mott is considering a protest against the L. A. W. agreement with the Union Cyclists of France made by other French associations, and as a result he may cancel it.

Scores at Hanlon's Court.

The contests at Hanlon's court yesterday were between William Fortune and H. Roach and J. Sexton and P. Furlong for the sum of $20, the latter winning. Later a contest was decided between P. Furlong and H. Roach for $10 a side, the former winning. The afternoon contest between Carney and Coggins vs. Quinn and Murphy was marked by fast playing on both sides, the former team winning. The scores:

Fortune and H. Roach	20	21	19	21	14
J. Sexton and P. Furlong	21	18	21	12	21
H. Roach	21	14	18		
P. Furlong	8	21	21		
Carney and Coggins	21	21	19		
Quinn and Murphy	13	20	21		
Ward and Brown	21	20	21		
Foley and Neagle	17	21	19		
Dennison and Tucker	21	17	21	18	
Riley and Sheeler	18	21	16	21	
Grunon and Adams	21	18	21		
Healy and Wendt	17	21	18		
Steinbach and Foskett	21	21	20		
Goelitz and Mulroony	14	20	21		
Sheeler and Wallace	21	21	17	18	
Fleming and Jordan	19	20	21	21	
Adams and Haley	21	18	21	20	
Wallace and Kane	18	21	19	21	
J. Foley and P. Foley	21	16	21	19	
T. Foley and D. Foley	18	21	19	21	

Capt. Hanlon has issued a challenge for $10 a side to M. Farrell, P. O'Toole, and Alex. Ford.

Fitz Goes to Washington.

Bob Fitzsimmons and party left for Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio at 5:30 p. m. yesterday. Quite a small number of admirers were present to see him start on his journey.

GREAT SPEED IS SHOWN.

SHORTSTOP BILLIARD TOURNEY REMARKABLE IN MANY WAYS.

Unusually Large Grand Average for the Number of Players Engaged in the Contest—Excels the Best Previous Record Nearly Two Points—Chicago a Poor Patron of Such Events or the First-Class Performers Have Detracted from Interest.

The shortstop billiard tournament of the last two weeks is the most remarkable of its kind because of the speed shown by so large a number of players. Its grand average is 14 61-100, as against the best on record, 12 94-100, made at Pittsburg by six players, one short of the number here engaged.

Leaving out Matthews, the grand average had been 15 51-100, proving that the thing necessary to develop speed in billiardists is opportunity for actual contest rather than practice play.

The first-class men—Ives, Schaefer, and Slosson—have made a much larger grand average in tournament play, but the tournaments for the championship participated in by more than these top-notchers have fallen far below in excellence the affairs at Pittsburg and Chicago, in which have taken part all of the best second-raters in the United States, with the exception of the ex-champion of America, Maurice Daly, a man who, if fit, would still have an outside chance in even such fast company. Chicago, treated to a billiard feast, which would have caused a smacking of lips in any other city in the United States, sat as if satiated, and extended the scantiest of patronage, thereby causing a financial loss to the promoter of the tourney, whose entire outlay did not exceed $1,200. This state of affairs brings to memory the remark of Frank C. Ives, made some years ago, when, after beating Schaefer 4,000 points at Central Music Hall, and averaging 41, "anchor barred," the champion only received $600 for his pains, and said: "Chicago is a dead town for professional billiards."

"Maggy" Explains It.

Frank Maggioli, always original, if nothing else, in his ideas, ascribes the lack of patronage at public billiard matches to the fact the press too greatly expatiates upon the merits of the several billiard players and so if a man is slightly outclassed the people stay at home, thinking "so and so will surely win."

This may be so, and if the truth handicapping is the remedy and will easily draw the billiard lover from his slippers and cigar, for Chicagoans want a contest instead of a procession.

"At Pittsburg," argued one of the contestants in the recent tourney, "the public, knowing nothing of billiards, thought we were all great players, if even one beat the other away off, and so the management made money."

It is plain to be seen, figuring from such premises, that the billiard players must find another town in which to successfully spread their wares. Seriously, Chicago has been spoiled by the exhibitions given for years by Schaefer and Ives. It is all well enough for enthusiasts to say that Sutton bids fair to be first-class, but the fact remains Ives can play him 4,000 to 2,000 and the betting on such a match would 2 to 1 in favor of the champion.

Change of System Shown.

Catton, the most conservative of the experts, admits the truth of the above statement, as applied to any shortstop, and yet is ready with his money to make a match with the best of his class.

The present high rate of speed shown in the second class is partly due to the best of tools, but more especially to a change of system, which allows "taking a long chance at every stage."

Safety has been practically discarded, and so the striker naturally finds an "easy starter." Perfect practice has made the shortstops excellent nursers, and from a favorable leave a big run is quite certain of achievement. There is no longer the "count or get away" style of billiards, and therefore a nurser never loses his stroke, as is the case where he has for many innings to "go hop-scotching" around the table after singles.

It is probable George F. Slosson, with no higher run than 75, could easily beat either Sutton, Catton, or Spinks, for "Gentleman George" often brought "The Wizard" to a stop, and has been known to defeat Ives in tournament play, because of his faculty of so arranging the globes that his opponent for a time "went shooting in the air."

The table of Green's tournament follows:

	Sutton.	Spinks.	Gallagher.	Catton.	McLaughlin.	Maggioli.	Matthews.	Games won.	Games Lost.	Best average.	Grand average.	High run.	Total points.	Total innings.
Sutton		195 22—47	400 20—160	316 17—118	400 14—119	400 13—133	400 128 14—115	4	2	30 10-13	21 11-100	169	2,111	100
Spinks	400 22—119		300 24—89	400 27—84	400 22—62	400 32—167	400 22—91	5	1	18 2-11	15 43-100	167	2,300	140
Gallagher	240 19—59	400 24—80		254 16—35	296 23—44	400 19—95	389 27—87	2	4	21 1-19	15 46-100	95	1,979	128
Catton	400 100 17—120	363 27—67	400 117 17—103		400 19—158	400 29—63	400 32—75	5	1	23 9-17	16 73-100	158	2,363	141
McLaughlin	220 14—71	372 21—82	400 23—90	188 19—34		400 37—72	400 34—63	3	3	17 9-23	13 37-100	99	1,980	148
Maggioli	360 13—70	276 31—55	205 19—78	364 28—53	390 37—64		400 27—107	1	5	28 2-13	12 9-10	107	2,001	155
Matthews	95 14—25	302 21—96	400 27—74	263 32—47	198 34—36	261 26—118		1	5	14 22-27	9 86-100	118	1,519	154
Totals								21	21				14,253	975

Grand average of tournament—14 61-100.

Maggioli has gone to his home in St. Louis. Spinks and Catton will leave tonight at 8 o'clock. McLaughlin is still in Chicago, staying over for the Frank Parker benefit on Tuesday.

GOSSIP OF SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN.

Racing Yacht That Once Was at the Bottom of the Atlantic—Why Mitchell Would Fight Fitz.

Certainly no other ocean racing craft has quite so interesting a history as the old yacht America that is now undergoing repairs at Boston preparatory for another campaign. When the boat was brought back to this country after winning the Queen's cup she was engaged for some time in the slave trade, but at the breaking out of the rebellion was purchased by the United States Government and was used for carrying provisions and stores to Union armies. It is said that on one occasion the America, while carrying a load of provisions, was pursued by a Confederate boat. The Captain, finding escape impossible, had the boat bored full of holes and sunk to prevent her capture by the Confederates. She was afterwards raised and repaired. After the close of the war she was purchased by Gen. Butler, who had her fitted up in a thorough manner and many a pleasant time was passed by her owner sailing about the Eastern waters. When the General had any complicated political scheme to prepare he used to board his yacht, where he could work out his ideas and lay his wires without fear of interruption.

Martin Mullen of Cleveland is responsible for the following statement:

Gus Hasbrouck, a business-man at the Sault Ste. Marie, and Tom Hickler of the same place are matched to run 100 yards for $1,000 a side. It is thought that Hickler, losing, will cost his friends a great deal of money, as he is of the greyhound pattern of sprinter, whereas Hasbrouck was never known to walk fast, much less run. Hasbrouck, who is fleshy, jovial, and red-faced, had, it is alleged, in his college days a record of 9¼ seconds, and quietly laughs to himself at the cinch he has got on the dredge man. He is 5 feet 1 inch in height, weighing 205 pounds, while Hickler is seven inches taller and 45 pounds lighter. A coal company is to send a present of the winter's coal to the winner, and the vesselmen all along the line of the lakes are greatly interested in the coming foot race.

Charley Mitchell's challenge to Fitz is thus explained: When Mitchell went back to the mother country after his slaughter by Corbett at Jacksonville he told the public that he was robbed out of the fight, and his story was accepted for the truth. His tale that Corbett was merely a sparrer is corroborated to the minds of the English by the Carson fight. So now it is easy for Mitchell to have a large purse offered for a fight between Fitz and himself. He thinks undoubtedly that "Lanky Bob" will accept and go to England for such an easy thing. Once the battle on, the public of Albion will back their man at 2 to 1 or 100 to 40, and foxy Charley can get all the money furnished to play Fitz necessary to cover every pound offered by the enthusiastic, patriotic Englishmen. It is a case of "playing the best horse," a tenderfoot might say.

To the question, Would a man get into the ring and get a knockout punch for any consideration?" the answer is made: "The knockout blow in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is not more injurious to a well trained pugilist than a jolt received by an ordinary man in stepping down two steps at once."

Mitchell is known as the most capable of devising sure money schemes of all the manipulators ever connected with pugilism, and his latest move is interesting.

HORSES IN TRAINING AT ROBY TRACK.

Fred Foster Unable to Figure What the Future of Racing Will Be.

Fred Foster, the astute St Louis horseman who once landed a Brooklyn handicap, says he cannot fathom what he calls the antipathy toward racetracks. Yesterday he was discussing the fate of Ideal Park with a bunch of trainers at Forsyth, and said:

"I am pretty good at figuring the chances of horses and Presidential candidates, and under general conditions can follow the usual drift of events, but this racetrack problem has got me handicapped to death. So many people have claimed it works against the public at large that I have almost come to the conclusion to seek some angelic atmosphere and other employment. In my opinion the prospects for men in my business are in no way encouraging, and unless this wave of indignation against the turf is sidetracked it will not be possible to hitch two horses together for fear they might race one another."

Dorian and Dr. Rice, Foster's entries, will not go to the post in the Brooklyn or Suburban unless they show remarkable improvement in their work. The Doctor is in both events at 113 pounds, and Dorian at 110. Matt Foster predicts that some of his string will go fast enough to reduce the Indiana records.

Celia and Sippy are uneasy about their jockey, Willie Bloss. He is a fair boy, and secured his experience at the Madison and Singerly tracks. He was an outlaw, but the Committee on Appeals of the American Turf Congress reinstated him. His application for a license has not been acted on, but the officials at Little Rock refused to let him ride. Bloss has sought relief from Secretary Nathanson, and will be permitted to ride at Forsyth if he has made no misstatements.

Ruddy Bros.' bunch of seven well-bred 2-year-olds is attracting attention by the work at Roby. They are:

Jim Brown, blk. c., by Major Domo—Let Her Go.
Mackin, b. c., by Major Domo—Miss Fairfax.
Philbin, b. c., by Major Domo—Ida May.
Miss Kimbello, b. f., by Hindoo—Belle Carter.
Miss Dewdrop, b. f., by Major Domo—Dew Drop.
Mary Kinsella, b. f., by Sir Dixon—Lady Elizabeth.
Martha R. Jr., br. f., by Fordham—Bagpipes.

Although handicapped by a style of nomenclature peculiar to the Ruddys, the youngsters are well bred, and something of stake quality may be developed. The Hindoo filly is the most promising, but the others are showing Trainer Evans satisfactory gallops, and he says they will take a lot of beating when ready. Magnuson will be stable jockey.

An unnamed filly by Fordham—Lady Kinrose heads the procession in all trials of Roller's juniors. This filly is close to a race, and should get brackets in the early days of the meeting. She is steady, and is regarded as the best of the stable's five youngsters. The others are:

Perplexed, by Strathmore—Dilemma.
Elsie Bramble, by Bramble—Elsie Gaylord.
Unnamed colt, by Hanover—Gratitude.
Unnamed colt, by Strathmore—King Cup.

RULE OUT M'GUIGAN'S PROTEST.

Objects to Payment of First Money to Cougle Because He Sheltered a Runaway Stable Boy.

Memphis, Tenn., April 11.—[Special.]—William McGuigan, the well-known Arkansas turfman, protested the payment to Charles H. Cougle first money in the Montgomery Handicap, won by Ulysses yesterday, on the grounds Cougle's agent, Clem Creveling, was then in violation of the rules of the American Turf Congress harboring a stable boy named Gormely, who had run away from McGuigan. The Memphis officials ruled out the protest, it being evident that Cougle's agent had not knowingly violated any turf law, merely sheltering the runaway boy out of pity.

Ulysses, who eluded the watchfulness of the railbirds and the handicappers, is likely to play an important part in Western all-aged stakes. He is in the Inaugural Handicap at St. Louis at ninety-one pounds and can only incur a six-pound penalty between now and the time that race is run. With ninety-seven pounds up and as good as he was yesterday there appears to be nothing in the St. Louis event that can cause him trouble. Ulysses was a good 2-year-old and "Brown Dick" thought well enough of him to start him against Ben Brush in the Latonia Derby, and Brown Dick had trained the Dwyer colt, too, and knew how good he was.

Ulysses, however, came out of that race a sick horse, his temperature an hour later registering 105. He did not get right again during '96, and in the fall "Brown Dick" sold him to Cougle, in whose hands he has completely recovered. His improvement was kept so quiet that he was tossed into Western stake handicaps with a feather on his back.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich.—All buoys and lights are in position in Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, and the mail boat begins the delivery of mail matter to passing boats April 12.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Cleveland liner City of Buffalo came in almost on time this morning, which indicates that the ice is pretty well broken up and fast disappearing.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—The condition of the ice in Green Bay remains unchanged. It is badly broken up, but the northerly winds keep it from moving out. A brisk south wind will clear the bay. The Hinton passed down at 1 o'clock this morning.

MENOMINEE, Mich., April 11.—[Special.]—The steam barge Francis Hinton, the first lumber lugger of the season to arrive here, came in this afternoon by way of Sturgeon Bay. The tug Golden, which has been in dry dock at Sturgeon Bay, helped the steam barge to cut a channel through the ice, which was found to be quite solid.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—The lighthouse tender Dahlia arrived today, the second boat through the Straits of Mackinac. Her Captain reports heavy ice between here and Waugoshance, and said he was compelled to bring his boat between St. Helena and the north shore to get through. The weather is calm and freezing. The steamer Pentland succeeded in getting through the ice at 6:30 o'clock tonight, and the Wilhelm passed up at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Grain Vessels Sail for the East.

The only vessels of the grain fleet to sail yesterday were the steamer Niko and the barges Churchill and Connelly Bros. All have grain for Lake Ontario ports.

Vessel Movements.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Contest, Tice, Neff, Ryan.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sailed—Emery Owen, salt, Chicago; Katahdin, light, Toledo.

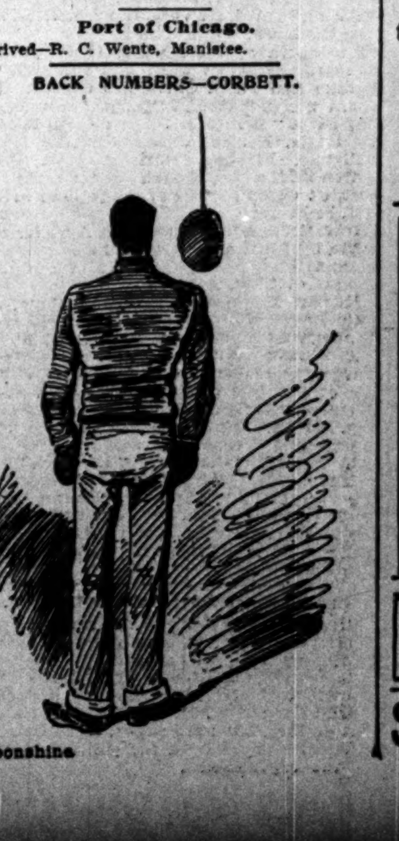
TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Grace Whitney. Cleared—Wheat—Aragon. Corn—Ketcham, Sheriffs, Buffalo.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Tug Lutz, with dump scow from Ludington. Cleared—Ames, car ferries 2 and 3, Peshtigo.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—R. C. Wente, Manistee.

BACK NUMBERS—CORBETT.



—Moonshine.

OUT FOR THE TOURNEY.

WYANDOT TENNIS CLUB WANTS THE WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Chicago and Kenwood Country Clubs Are Rival Claimants for the Honor of Holding Annual Contests on Their Courts—Vacancies on Executive Committee Make Final Selection a Matter of Conjecture—Fight Is on the Election of New Members.

The Wyandot Tennis club has fired the first gun in the annual fight for the location of the Western championship lawn tennis tournament. During the last week, through its Captain, Everts Wrenn, it announced that the greatest tennis event of the season was wanted badly on the North Side, and that it was beginning active work to secure the prize. This is the opening of hostilities and from now until the end of May all other tennis matters will be forgotten in the struggle for the privilege of holding the games.

There are the usual three claimants already in the field. They are the Wyandot Tennis club at Pine and Superior streets on the North Side, the Chicago Tennis club at Twenty-ninth street and Indiana avenue on the South Side, and the Kenwood Country club at Forty-seventh street and Ellis avenue, also on the South Side.

The decision of where the tournament shall be located lies entirely with the Executive committee of the Western Lawn Tennis Association.

Executive Committee Decides.

The Executive committee of the Western Association consists of the officers and directors of the body, elected at the annual meeting last fall. For the first time, however, the full number of the committee is not complete. Two vacancies exist, to be filled according to a special resolution, by the present members of the board now holding office. The names of those who are already selected are:

President Sam T. Chase of the Wyandot Tennis club.
Vice-President George K. Belden of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tennis club.
Secretary and Treasurer James P. Gardner of the Kenwood Country club.
Carr B. Neel of the Kenwood Country club.
George W. Dixon of the Chicago Tennis club.

As the Executive committee stands at present the vote is almost equally divided between the advocates of the North and South Sides, so that the new men will practically have the decisive vote of the body. On this account the first wire-pulling of the contest has all been devoted so far to selecting the men to fill the two vacancies. Prominent candidates mentioned for the places are President Conrad of the Omaha Lawn Tennis club and President John T. Bailey of the West Side Lawn Tennis Association of this city. Both men seem to be fairly acceptable to the competing parties.

The Chicago Tennis club this year is practically out of the race for the Western championship tournament, although it says it would be glad to accept the honor if it should be thrust upon it. Its representative on the Executive committee of the Western Association, however, appears from present indications to hold the balance of power in the coming voting.

The Wyandot Lawn Tennis club has many reasons which it is advancing in support of its candidacy for tennis honors and responsibility. It argues that it is next in turn for the honor of holding the championships, both the Chicago and Kenwood organizations having already been granted the privilege in the last three years. Its new courts, completed last year, and the successful invitation tournament given last fall when the Eastern experts visited this city are also adduced as reasons why it should be favored this summer. But the principal argument advanced is the necessity of stimulating the tennis interest on the North Side for the ultimate good of the game in the city.

Kenwood Wants the Games.

The Kenwood Country club relies on a favorable decision from the committee on account of its position of the largest tennis organization, not only in the West, but in the United States, both in number of courts and size of membership. It has held the Western tournaments for the last two years with the greatest success, and guarantees an even more perfect performance this season. It is the tennis center of the city, as far as numbers of players and interest is concerned, and the theory of the greatest good to the greatest number is brought forward to give it the tournament.

But a new complication has arisen with regard to the Kenwood Country club's attitude toward the location of the tournament. The organization may decide after tonight that it does not want the event at all. This peculiar position of the club is due to an amendment to the by-laws which comes up for action at the annual meeting of the club tonight. It was introduced by Dr. J. R. P. Bond, and reads as follows:

1. No member of the club shall be charged for admission to the club grounds under any circumstances except for entertainments given for the purposes of charity.

If this amendment to the by-laws is carried it will prohibit charging the members of the club any admission fee at the Western tournament, a custom previously followed. This will mean running the event at a considerable financial loss, and the club will likely not be desirous of doing it. Mr. Gardner, who has managed the last ten or a dozen tournaments given by the club, says he will not undertake to hold the championships under the amendment unless the club will appropriate $500 for the purpose. It [illegible] up by the [illegible] the annual [illegible] tournament [illegible] interest of former years.

Coming out of your winter shell for Easter?

Come out in one of those fine Clay Worsted Suits we're making. True fits in high quality for a medium price. A thousand patterns for Easter clothes.

Suits and Overcoats $15.00 to $40.00.

MURPHY BROS. 195 & 197 TAILORS CLARK ST.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH" STERLING BICYCLES SALESROOM 274 WABASH AV.

To the Young Face POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives freshest charms; to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

SHAYNE'S $3 STIFF HAT All Colors.

MATERIAL MEN IN A UNION

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL SECURES A NEW AUXILIARY.

Organization Is Effected of Twenty-three Lines in Chicago, Covering a Prospective Membership of More than 50,000—Headquarters Are Established at No. 187 Washington Street—Officers Elected for the Coming Year—Will Aid Brickmakers.

The Building Material Trades Council of Cook County, a new central body of trades unions, was formed in Chicago yesterday. The body will work in conjunction with the Building Trades Council. It will represent twenty-three trades, with a total membership of over 50,000 workmen, engaged in the manufacture of building material.

The organization will hold weekly or bimonthly meetings at No. 187 Washington street. It will be composed of delegates regularly elected from the affiliated unions, with executive officers elected annually.

The plan of organization is similar to that of the Building Trades Council, and its present workings will be auxiliary to the council.

The following officers were elected yesterday for one year:

President—N. J. Quadland.
Vice-President—Thomas Doody.
Recording Secretary—Edward Miller.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. C. Kockendorfer.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. Raubic.

The new organization is the result of the labors of the Organization committee of the Building Trades Council.

A central organization of the kind was never before attempted. The strongest local unions affiliated are the brickmakers, who are scattered all over the country.

A brickmakers' strike is predicted this spring and the new organization will try to aid the workmen in securing higher wages and adjustment of grievances.

Terra-cottamakers, tilemakers, woodworkers, mill hands, iron workers, nailmakers, stationary engineers, and many other organizations will be included in the new body.

In case of a strike among the building material men the Building Trades Council will refuse to handle brick, tile, terra-cotta, building stone, or other building material not the product of union labor.

CIGARMAKERS WILL FACE PERKINS.

Union Men Must Explain the Deal with Vallens Disapproved by the International President.

The fight between the officials of local cigarmakers' unions and President Perkins of the International Union will come up before a joint meeting of all local unions tonight.

The local committee is charged with making a peculiar deal with Eugene Vallens & Co. in the settlement of the recent strike. President Perkins has refused the firm the use of the union label on the ground that the terms of settlement were irregular.

The local officials of the cigarmakers will be called upon to explain their position at the meeting. There is a great deal of feeling and lines are sharply drawn in the controversy.

SOUTH CHICAGO WORKS TO RESUME.

Illinois Steel Company Will Try Its New Men Today, but Strikers Predict Failure.

The steel rail mills at South Chicago will start up this morning.

The Steel company has secured men to take the places of strikers, but the latter say the new men will not be competent.

Some of the locked-out men will refuse to resume work.

Faucher De Saint-Maurice.

In the death of M. Faucher de St. Maurice at Quebec, Canada loses her most eminent soldier, littérateur, and brilliant journalist.

[M. de Saint-Maurice was born in 1844, and in 18[illegible] married a daughter of Baron Louis H. Lafontaine. He represented the County of Bellechasse in Parliament in 1881. In the same year he was Canadian Commissioner at the geographical exposition in Venice. He wore the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and several terrible scars bore eloquent testimony of his valor in the service of France under Maximillian in Mexico. M. de Saint-Maurice was an attaché of the Consul Legeslatif fourteen years, leaving that position to assume control of Le Journal de Quebec, and subsequently of Le Canadien. His varied experiences in camp and in the literary field justify his biographers in saying that he carried sword and pen with equal and mighty force everywhere. Most forcibly known in the United States are his work on "Maximilian in Mexico," and Montgomery's campaign in Canada, "Resterousnous Francais," a treatise on the social question that periodically agitates the Dominion, is much in demand at the moment.]

WHAT SOME OF THE CHICAGO PREACHERS SAID

THE Rev. Frank B. Vrooman, associate pastor of the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, delivered a sermon yesterday on the proposition that Christianity is the only natural religion. Dr. Vrooman said:

"It is the contribution of the comparative study of the religions of the world that Christianity is the only completely natural religion—that is to say, the only not unnatural one, the one which not only falls into line and order with all that is revealed of the constitution of the universe, but itself adds to the content of that revelation.

"'That view of man,' says Dean Stanley, 'and of the universe, and of God which is called natural religion is in fact Christianity in its larger aspect.' In connection with this opinion one is reminded of the remarkable words of Augustine, so many of whose prophecies have been forgotten and so many of whose blunders have been perpetuated. He says: 'What is now called the Christian religion has existed among the ancients, and was not absent from the beginning of the human race until Christ came in the flesh, from which time true religion, which already existed, began to be called Christian.'

"Does it not seem strange that men have denied the existence of Christian truth and life in the world until it was called Christian, and that they have denied the Christian character of Christian truth in the world unless it is labeled Christian?

"There is a way which, if one follows, he arrives at life. The prophetic of all ages and races have caught glimpses of it, and they have given utterance to what they have seen.

"Christianity differs from other religions in this: It contains not only the way but the dynamics of life. It revals not only details of conduct but the vital and fundamental principles and motives of all righteous endeavor. If the golden rule was not so true, taught negatively by Confucius as taught positively by Jesus, it was because one taught in a negative and the other in a positive form. Whatever was essentially true in the time of Christ was just as true in the time of Confucius. That is to say, truth is true. If the doctrine of immortality was not so true as taught by the Egyptians as taught by Jesus, it was partly because of the cruder forms in which crude teachers appealed to crude men. If the Persian teaching of the conflict of the great powers of good and evil is not so true as that concerning the conflict of righteousness and sin in the plan of Jesus, it is because theirs is the half-truth and his the whole. If the Buddhist doctrine of sacrifice is not so beautiful as the Christian doctrine of service, it is because one came to be mutilation and the other in its true development reaches toward the redemption of the universe to love.

"But above and beyond all in Christianity the doctrine of the golden rule, sacrifice and service, the victory of righteousness over sin, and the triumphs of the mind over the thralldom of death, have all been vindicated by being achieved in the person of its founder. In this is the gospel of Jesus absolutely unique in every imaginable sense; not that he has taught something, but that he became something. Now, this something which others taught and Jesus became he described as being that which he was—the 'way,' the 'truth,' and the 'life.' The spiritual and the vital order of the universe are at one in him."

Duty to Mayor-Elect Harrison.

"Our Duty to Carter H. Harrison" was the subject which Dr. William B. Leach, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, used for a prelude to his sermon on "The Palms" last evening. He declared it was the duty of all good citizens of Chicago to be loyal to the man who had been elected Mayor and aid him in making this the greatest and best city in the land. On this subject Dr. Leach said:

"As loyal citizens, who hold city above party, it is our duty to stand by our Mayor-elect. The people have placed him above party. He is beyond the reach of machines and bad leaders, if he wills it so. If he allows himself to be controlled by the disreputable men of his party we are disappointed in the man.

"The grit of the elder Carter is in the son and speaks for us the best administration we have ever had. As Christians let us believe him honest, sincere, candid.

"The work of cleaning our streets of filth, mud, gambling, tramps, and nuisances is not easy; the reorganizing of our police to efficiency for the protection of the home is a serious work; the sitting down on boodlers and filchers from public treasure will take nerve. We will trust he is equal to it all.

"I was not for him before election, but now will do my best to help to make our fair city the greatest and best in our land."

CHINESE NEW WOMAN.

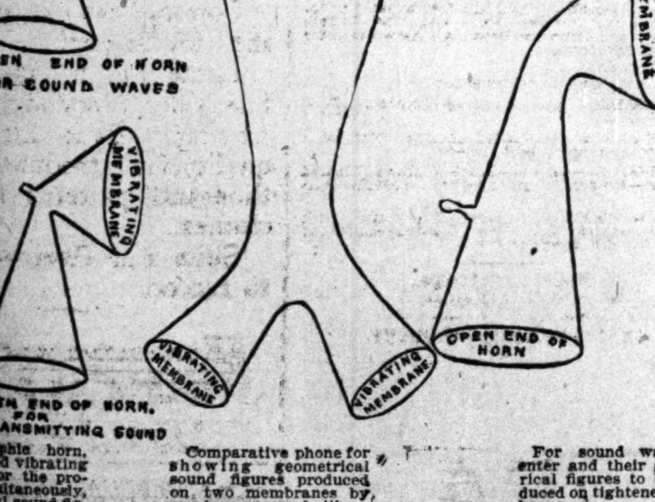
A Chinese girl, the daughter of a prominent magistrate in the Province of Shangtung, China, is her father's treasurer and accountant and general assistant in the business pertaining to his public office. She is called a "new woman" by her associates.

SCIENCE TO PHOTOGRAPH THE VOICE.

Dr. J. Mount Bleyer Says He Can Record Sounds on a Plate—Music in Strange Figures.

New York World: The very newest thing in science is the photography of the human voice, or more properly the photography of all sounds, including those of music. The discoverer of this wonder is Dr. J. Mount Bleyer of No. 460 Lexington avenue, the ear and throat specialist and an experimenter along advanced lines of medicine and surgery. Dr. Bleyer has been conducting investigations for many months in his laboratory, having had the assistance of K. L. Dickson, formerly photographic expert at Thomas A. Edison's laboratory. The announcement was made yesterday that the result was no longer in doubt; sound had been photographed, and many pictures of the human voice were exhibited to substantiate the assertion.

INSTRUMENTS USED IN PHOTOGRAPHING SOUND.



Photographic horn, with combined vibrating membrane for the production, simultaneously, of geometrical sound figures and to record those on a phonographic wax cylinder.

Comparative phone for showing geometrical sound figures produced on two membranes by one tone or sound alike.

For sound waves to enter and their geometrical figures to be produced on tightened membrane.

The idea is an elaboration of that wherein the voice is recorded on the cylinder of the phonograph. Instead of the vibrations being imprinted on wax they are caught by the camera in the shape of the geometrical figures they produce. Across the larger end of a tin cone is tightly stretched a piece of rubber. Upon the surface is placed a small quantity of light powder. The cone is placed upright, and a mirror is hung at an angle over it. Every movement of the powder is reflected in the mirror, and a camera placed opposite the mirror records the movements of the powder.

The sounds to be set down are made at the smaller end of the cone. The vibrations set the particles of powder in motion. The powder dances and scatters, forming the strange figures that afterwards appear on the negative plate.

Within a few days the biograph is to be brought into use, when 300 continuous pictures will be made of one example, say a bar of "Home, Sweet Home." These pictures can then be thrown on a screen, when the music will be shown in what will appear to be reproductions of marvelously pretty submarine vegetation, intermingled with reefs and spidery forms, orchids, and other plants, and tracings in new and strange patterns.

"I shall have a lot of the rapid photographs made within ten days," said Dr. Bleyer yesterday. "One remarkable feature of the experiments is that the sounds have been found to take the form of things familiar. Thus, a sharp staccato tone gave a picture like a snake coiled as if to strike. Sometimes the reproductions are as if a beautiful flower had been photographed. These will make most interesting pictures when they are magnified and thrown upon a screen.

"I have no idea yet to what practical use the discovery can be put. I think it must find a great field in medicine and other sciences, and there is, I feel sure, a mercantile application for it. The designs produced could be made immensely useful in the manufacturing arts, I have no doubt.

"Mr. Dickson and I have taken these photographs at the rate of 100 a second, the fastest work in that way on record. In one experiment I used twin cones or funnels and made a photograph from each simultaneously. The result was two photographs alike in even the most minute detail, showing the exactness of the effects of certain atmospheric disturbances."

Dr. Bleyer gave a practical illustration of one of his experiments. He placed a little powder on the rubber drum-head of a funnel and applied his lips to the small end of the funnel. Then he sang a prolonged tone into the cone. The powder seethed and bubbled with the vibrations, rising in the air and dropping again, running in circles and triangles across and around the rubber cap. When a more sonorous note was sounded the powder performed a more dignified movement.

The experimenter declares that electrical vibrations can be reproduced in the same way as sound is recorded.

TRADE SHOWS INCREASE.

BUSINESS SITUATION SHOWS AN IMPROVEMENT OF LATE.

Bank Clearings Show an Increase Over Last Year—Floods in the South Affect the Wholesale Markets—Money Is Piling Up in Bank Vaults—Local Security Market Is Without Feature—Wholesale Trade Not Altogether Satisfactory.

Bank clearings for the week ending on Friday give an evidence of an improvement in the business situation. That there has been an improvement is an assertion which needs no proof other than that which is apparent to the ordinary business-man. Notwithstanding the disquieting news which is constantly being received from the Levant and the uncertainty which exists in Washington as to the outcome of the tariff bill, there has been no disappointing tone to the market for speculative securities, and in all lines of trade there is shown an improvement which, while it is not marked, is none the less apparent.

The figures of the bank clearings for the various principal cities of the United States for last week show an increase of 9.2 per cent over the figures for the corresponding week in last year. Exclusive of New York there is shown an increase of 11.5 per cent, thus proving that outside of New York the improvement has been more marked than in that city. The per cent of increase as shown in the clearings of New York is 7.6 per cent, while Boston shows an increase of only 4.1 per cent. The increase in clearings in Philadelphia is 10.1 per cent, in St. Louis 5.6 per cent, and in San Francisco 2.5 per cent. Baltimore shows a decrease for the week of 20.9 per cent.

On the face of the returns the showing made by Chicago is not a satisfactory one, though it is an improvement over preceding weeks. There is shown a decrease of 3.3 per cent from the figures of last year, but during the week there was a holiday which had an effect upon the clearings which would in its absence have undoubtedly resulted in the increased total of clearings over the last year's figures.

Business Revival in Chicago.

Chicago has had a revival in business which has put this year ahead of last, though it was not marked. So far as actual business is concerned there was more done in Chicago during the week ending Saturday than for the corresponding period in 1896. A year ago Chicago was in the midst of its gigantic speculation in Diamond Match and New York Biscuit. Sales of several thousand shares of each of these securities were made each day the Stock Exchange was open and they all went to help swell the total of Chicago clearings. This year speculation on the Chicago Stock Exchange has been almost entirely lacking. Total sales of stocks and bonds for a week have hardly amounted to the total of business done in a single day last year. All of this has had a decided effect upon the returns made by the clearing house. The figures shown in the clearings for Chicago represent actual business done and not speculation in stocks.

Chicago has about one-half the number of banks which are members of the clearing-house there are in Boston. The clearings are largely regulated by the number of banks there are in the city. When there are few banks a larger proportion of the checks are drawn upon the institution where they are eventually deposited and they are therefore not made a part of the clearings. The greater number of the banks the larger the percentage of checks which find their way to the clearing-house.

Chicago has suffered during the last few weeks because of the floods throughout the South, particularly along the Mississippi River. There is a large amount of business usually done by Chicago wholesalers with retail dealers in districts which are now submerged. As a result of high water business in the South has shown a great falling off. Merchants are unable to carry on business in the South has shown a great falling off. sent to wholesale houses are largely curtailed. There is an evidence of this shown in the clearings in New Orleans for the week. As compared with the figures of the corresponding week in last year there is shown a loss of 13.3 per cent.

Deposits Show Considerable Increase.

Money continues to pile up in all the banking centers of the country. In one of the largest national banks in Chicago there is reported an increase in deposits of more than $3,000,000 since the last statement was made to the Controller on March 9. At the same time the loans of this institution have shown an increase of only $400,000. This is an evidence of the way reserves are growing in the city banks. At the time the last statement was made the average reserves held by the national banks of Chicago was a little in excess of 38 per cent. It is said that at present the reserves held by the bank are fully 5 per cent and some believe 10 per cent in excess of that shown in the last statement.

Business-men are awaiting with some impatience the settlement of the tariff question which is now agitating Congress. The final passage of the new tariff bill is likely to have a considerable effect upon the business of the country. The merchants who are waiting for the tariff question to be finally settled will then begin laying in stocks of goods. This will have its effect upon the wholesale merchant and upon the manufacturer, and through these upon nearly all lines of labor. From statistics prepared by Bradstreet's there has been a considerable increase already in the number of men employed in the various trades. There is likely to be a still further improvement when the Dingley bill recommended is given the approval of the President.

In the local stock market trading has been almost at a standstill. The investors still keep out of the market apparently and the professional traders seem to be without any desire to either accumulate stocks on the probability of an advance or to sell stocks short on the belief there is to be a decline. There has been almost complete stagnation during the week and brokers are becoming rather hopeless as to the immediate future of the market. Prices have been firm with the exception of Diamond Match, which sold off late in the week, and Lake Street, which showed a considerable decline, a part of which has since been recovered.

Wholesale Trade Slow.

In a wholesale way the week was not altogether satisfactory to commercial interests in different lines of trade. The complaint has been more with the volume of trade than with any marked deflection in prices. The latter, in fact, have, as a general rule, ranged remarkably steady. Volume of trade, however, has been unsatisfactorily light. To a considerable extent this is accounted for by the flooded conditions of much of the country from which orders ordinarily come to this market. The almost unprecedented stage of water covering the lowlands in the southern part of Illinois and in other States tributary to this market has been especially disastrous to the grocery trade. Stocks of goods at all points affected by the floods are light, but cannot be replenished because of transportation difficulties. When these conditions become normal, however, an activity more than offsetting the present dullness is anticipated.

In the grocery line all dried fruits are being more or less affected by the abundance of green apples at low prices. This fruit is in extraordinarily large supply at country points, and much of it being below desirable shipping grade it is therefore retained for home use, to the disadvantage of one staple in the grocery trade. Sugars are entirely unchanged in price. In this article the trade movement has been fair and without special feature.

In wool stocks are light and there is a good demand, particularly for medium grades. This is said to be because manufacturers are principally making cheviots and friezes, for which the higher grades are not required. The tendency in wool is distinctly upward. Except for fat sheep wool no new clip is being seen. In the Eastern market quotations appear to have reached the point where the manufacturers have become conservative. Many of them are fond of letting the fact be known that they have got at least a year's supply of wool on hand, evidently with the hope that by so doing they can stem the current of rising quotations. At any rate they have not been in the market the last week in quite such full numbers as previously.

A constant diminution is taking place in the offerings of territory wools. These wools are now being bought on the sheep's back with great eagerness by not a few persons, and it is predicted that in their excitement the buyers will eventually allow themselves to pay unduly high figures. Scoured and pulled wools continue active, although sales are greatly reduced, compared with a week ago. The demand for foreign wools continues brisk.

Country Produce Active.

Decided activity has been the rule in country produce, with butter and eggs showing fractional declines from day to day. Receipts of butter for the week have been 23,874 tubs, against 25,262 for the corresponding period last year.

Warehouse stocks of both are light and the trade has been taking such a liberal proportion of fresh receipts that only small accessions have been made to the stocks in store. The tendency of the market is believed to be in the direction of better prices. Produce from distant points shows a large movement, to which the home and country demand is keeping pace.

Under the influence of improved weather conditions the lumber trade has been aroused from the lethargic state which has been the feature for a few weeks past. Consumption of all building material has increased under a realization that spring has come, although the volume of business is still somewhat below normal for this time of year. It is, however, better than in March, and promises an increase as the season advances. Disturbances in local labor circles have had at times a temporarily depressing effect on trade, but the influence has been short lived. The amount of building in progress in the city and immediately surrounding territory indicates a larger lumber consumption than was expected on this account earlier in the season.

Extremely quiet conditions prevail in the iron trade, the second quarter of the year opening with no changes that could be called encouraging. The trade, however, is hopeful. Pig iron sales were greater than for the corresponding period in either January or February. The Chicago district has increased its purchases of pig iron, but sharp competition has had the effect of reducing prices. Two combinations have been effected during the week. The tin plate manufacturers have come together, and producers of the old ranges have formed an iron ore pool, to be called the Bessemer Iron Association. Its purpose is to conserve the interests of miners on the Marquette, Menominee, Vermilion, and Gogebic ranges. The new schedule varies from $2.40 per ton for chapin ore to $3.40 for a special low phosphorus ore.

Drugs are quiet at the advance noted last week. Importers are holding opium stocks for the full $1 which the new tariff puts on. Hides and leather are particularly slow and allied interests are similarly affected. Tanners find difficulty in making sales at prices at which product is now held, the argument against a reduction being that it cannot be produced cheaper. Boot and shoe manufacturers are, therefore, holding off and buying only for immediate requirements. Many large boot and shoe houses have during the last week started their traveling men out on fall trade and report the outlook fairly satisfactory so far as it can be seen.

Depression in Grain Markets.

Speculative produce markets were one-sided during the greater part of last week. The wheat market led in weakness with the periods of greatest depression on Wednesday and again on Friday. Liquidation in May has been the feature and the possibility of crop damage and bullish statistical announcements are ignored. The outcome, so far, of the most bullish statistics ever presented to the wheat trade has been a flat disappointment. With the visible supply being reduced at an almost unprecedented rate and shipments from exporting countries to Europe away below theoretical requirements, there has been a decline in May, the popular trading future, of 21c since the beginning of the year. The prospect of scarcity in supplies and consequent high prices has failed to materialize. The figures furnishing the promise of scarcity are an old story. Conditions are generally favorable for a bull campaign during the two months or less when the portion of winter wheat is not known and crop scares are in the regular order of business. Since an unusual statistical situation has not prevented demoralization in the period of crop scares the tendency will scarcely be to expect much from statistics with the new crop gradually approaching. A great many people have changed their views on statistics since May wheat sold at 85c.

Some of the continental markets have not fully reflected the decline on this side, but Liverpool has followed promptly any breaks in this market. The feeling on the growing crop is that there will be a fairly liberal yield. A low condition is admitted in Illinois, but all the estimates are for a good yield. The period of insect damage is still ahead. Two years ago this time wheat was down to 54⅝c, but before the end of May had advanced to 85⅝c. There is not sufficient volume of speculative business to give the market elasticity. Poor support is furnished on breaks and a coterie of big plunging operators have recognized an opportunity to do some wrecking of values. The local scalpers are inclined to let these big leaders do their thinking for them, and as a result there are frantic rushes to sell on breaks and to buy on bulges. An illustration of the unanimity of opinion was furnished last week. On Friday, when wheat for May delivery was at the lowest point on the crop, Weil of New York was expressing his belief that the decline had only begun. May liquidation had then been in full force for over a week and wheat bought on successive breaks had come out on lower levels. That these predictions struck a responsive chord with the scalpers was shown by the big short interest left out over night. A war scare and its reflection in lower consols caused almost as much of a panic in the other direction. The business is almost entirely professional, and the experience of the comparatively few outsiders who have been operating on statistics and abnormal movements of wheat resulting from the restrictive yield of winter wheat last year has been anything but pleasant.

Provisions Develop Strength.

The strength in ribs has been the feature in provisions. Ribs closed at the best prices of the week, with the demand for the cash article shown in the fact that May and July futures are selling together. One of the incidents of the week was the exchange by Armour & Co. of 3,000,000 lbs of May contract for the same quantity of cash ribs. The stuff being taken ahead of regular delivery day to allow sorting out of specified averages for customers. In April a year ago there was a big increase in local stocks of ribs. The prospect is that there will be a decrease this year.

There was an active market in the coarse grains and nearly all the week the tendency of prices was downward, in sympathy with the leading cereal, and because of heavy liquidation in May corn. The close in this grain was 1c under a week ago. Receipts were 99,050 bu less than the corresponding week a year ago and are considered light. Local supplies were increased 177,000 bu, and are now 11,872,000 bu, of which 4,152,000 bu is afloat, against 12,788,000 bu last year this time, when 6,317,000 bu was awaiting the opening of navigation. Contract stocks increased 92,496 bu, and are now 5,368,141 bu, against 3,722,304 bu same date in 1896. Speculative trade was on a much larger scale than a week ago, the declining market bringing out immense quantities of "long" corn. The expected break in freight rates did not materialize as a mover of corn from farmers' hands. An unusually large percentage of country stocks are said to be in poor condition and even if shipped would fail to grade to a point realizing any profit to the shipper. Oats have also been active, but with the exception of the last day of the week were depressed. While prices show a fair range, the net loss was ⅜c in the May option and ¼c in July. Flaxseed showed an unusually active market, owing to a small failure, which threw large quantities of deferred option stuff and for a time broke values badly.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for the last week:

	Closed April 3.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Ap.11, 1896.
WHEAT.				
May	70⅝	64½@ 71¼	66	64⅞
July	69¼	64⅝@ 70⅛	65⅝	65¼
CORN.				
May	24⅝	22⅝@ 24⅞	23⅛	29⅝
July	25½	24¼@ 26	24⅞	30⅝
OATS.				
May	17¼	15¾@ 17½	16⅝	19¼
July	18	17¼@ 18¼	17⅛	19⅞
MESS PORK.				
May	8.35	7.95 @8.47½	8.35	8.02½
July	8.47½	8.07½@8.60	8.47½	8.82½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	4.17½	4.05 @4.22½	4.20	5.07½
July	4.27½	4.15 @4.32½	4.30	5.20
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	4.55	4.40 @4.67½	4.67½	4.52½
July	4.57½	4.40 @4.67½	4.67½	4.67½

Grain Movement Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	1,639,758	1,369,066	1,768,640
Previous week	2,828,739	1,824,758	1,788,244
Same week, 1896	1,959,932	1,530,116	1,388,388
Primary shipments	691,476	1,270,091	1,208,774
Previous week	712,390	1,436,197	1,602,120
Same week, 1896	869,582	352,934	1,554,081
Eastern clearances	824,041	3,358,480	642,576
Previous week	1,000,105	4,490,912	591,973
Same week, 1896	465,534	937,718	364,771

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the last week:

	Received		Shipped	
Articles.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Flour, brls	46,171	39,610	22,755	42,049
Wheat, bu	90,574	31,384	329,080	482,220
Corn, bu	814,737	707,673	110,621	176,936
Oats, bu	1,321,294	1,097,092	888,919	1,066,586
Rye, bu	22,640	26,800	6,121	16,550
Barley, bu	180,650	200,260	44,240	115,322
T. seed, lbs	557,824	334,590	1,811,288	2,322,759
C. seed, lbs	487,512	373,250	550,571	226,578
O. seed, lbs	181,340	377,455	781,780	606,391
F. seed, bu	41,840	27,288	51,858	32,242
B. Corn, lbs	43,950	248,650	156,440	191,130
Cheese, lbs	1,350,627	660,595	825,738	780,794
Butter, lbs	4,151,309	3,386,116	3,818,049	3,588,845
Eggs, cases	64,921	79,068	18,885	30,289
Potatoes, bu	107,486	55,255	15,606	15,596
Hides, lbs	1,520,141	1,212,288	2,106,329	2,527,341
Wool, lbs	208,420	170,685	522,753	254,038
Coal, tons	90,268	84,024	10,384	10,243
Lumber, m	9,539	13,224	10,528	12,482
Shingles, m	2,808	4,162	7,093	6,548
Salt, brls	22,642	6,690	16,615	14,694
Hay, tons	3,491	5,261	366	4,155

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

29000	Atch gen 4s	80½@80⅝	1000	NY N H-H 4s con deb ctf	139¼
25000	Do adj 4s	44½	2000	NYO-W c 5s	109½
4000	Bklyn U Gas 5s	11⅜	8000	Nor-W c 4s	70
5000	B W-W 5s	95	5000	N-W N R 1st	112
3000	B C R-N 1st ctf 5s	103	5000	N P g lien 3s	54@54⅛
5000	C Ga 1st inc	29	13500	NP pr ln 4s	86½@86⅝
30000	Do 2d inc	10½@10⅞	8000	Do reg	85¾
21000	Cent of NJ g 5s reg	107@107½	10000	NP ter 1st	109
1000	CR-GC of Ga coll	93	10000	Nor R of Cal 5s	88½
8000	C-O g 4½	73½@73¾	2000	Peo Gas of Ch 1st con 6s	102½
1000	C B-Q c 7s	118	5000	RGW 1st	72¾
23000	CB-Q Neb ex 4s	91⅞@91½	3000	StL-Im 1st ex 5s	102¼
7000	C-EI g 5s	100½	1000	StL SW 1st	65⅞
17000	CDL-C Co 1st	96½@97	8000	StP-D 2d	102
17000	C-N P 1st tr ctf	41½@41⅜	2000	St P M-M 1st E M 1st div	108
1000	CRI-P ex 5s	104½	2000	Do Mont ex 4s	93
5000	Col M 4 tr ctf	10	22000	S A-A P 4s	57¼@57⅜
24000	D-R G 1st	112½@112¾	7000	SV-NE 4s	82½
2000	ETV-G c 5s	109½	10000	SP-NM 1st	104
1000	Erie 4th mtg	118½	14000	So Ry 1st 5s	89
14000	Erie 1st c 7s	140¼	1000	Tenn C-R 6s Bir div 1st	85
9000	H-TC 1st 5s	110	2000	U S 4s c of 1907	112⅝
7000	Ia C 1st 5s	91@91⅜	10000	U S 4s c of 1925	124⅜
2000	K-DM 1st	102½	1000	U El 1st 6s	77¾
3000	LE-W 1st 5s	116½	2000	UP col tr 6s	100
2000	LV of NY 1st	94½	10000	UPD-G 1st	35
2000	L-N N-M 1st	120½	2000	Wab 1st 5s	104
3000	M-SP D-G 5s	110⅞	2000	Wab 2d 5s	64
11500	MK-T 1st 4s	82½@83	30000	WS gtd 4s	107½
8000	MK 2d	57	21000	Do reg	106½
8000	M-E 1st	114½	5000	Wis C 1st tr ctf	31½
10000	NYC deb 5s	108⅜			
8000	NYC-SL 4s	104			

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations on New York, Boston, and San Francisco Exchanges.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Chollar	100	Ontario	700
Crown Point	10	Ophir	90
Con. Cal. and Va.	140	Plymouth	20
Deadwood	115	Quicksilver	125
Gould and Curry	30	Quicksilver pfd	800
Hale and Norcross	80	Sierra Nevada	45
Homestake	2900	Standard	160
Iron Silver	30	Union Con	25
Mexican	40	Yellow Jacket	25

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Min. Co.	90	Franklin	10
Atlantic	20	Kearsarge	16
Boston and Mont.	120¼	Osceola	30¼
Butte and Boston	16¾	Quincy	108
Calumet and Hecla	375	Tamarack	118
Centennial	7¼	Wolverines	9

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 10.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	7	Hale and Norcross	90
Alpha Con.	1	Julia	4
Andes	20	Justice	3
Belcher	39	Kentuck Con.	5
Best & Belcher	64	Mexican	45
Bullion	5	Occidental Con.	16
Caledonia	10	Ophir	100
Challenge Con.	35	Overman	9
Chollar	110	Potosi	54
Confidence	80	Savage	27
Con. Cal. and Va.	160	Sierra Nevada	48
Con. Imperial	2	Silver Hill	1
Con. New York	1	Union Con.	26
Crown Point	15	Utah Con.	7
Exchequer	3	Yellow Jacket	27
Gould & Currie	34		

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Bacon, long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs, steady, 26s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, steady, 25s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, steady, 25s. Lard, spot steady, 21s 9d. Cheese, finest American white, weak, 56s 6d; do colored weak, 56s 6d. Corn, May steady, 2s 7d.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Grain—Wheat—Exports, 41,130 bu. Spot firmer; No. 2 red, 77½c; No. 3 hard winter, 72⅜c. Options opened strong and active on a Europe war scare and firmer cables, shorts being large buyers. After a reaction due to realizing prices rallied again on covering and fears of a bullish government crop report, closing ¼@½c higher. No. 2 red May, 72½@72⅞c, closed 72⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 15,600 bu; exports, 1,312 bu. Spot firmer; No. 2, 21¾c. Options opened stronger with wheat and ruled generally firm all morning on demands of shorts, closing ¼@⅜c higher; April closed 28⅛c; May, 28⅝@29c, closed 28⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 68,400 bu; exports, 31,287 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 22c. Options quiet but firmer with the other months, closing ¼@⅜c higher; May, 21⅛@21¼c, closed 21¼c. Hay—Quiet; shipping, 55@57½c; good to choice, 72½@75c. Hops—Dull; State, common to choice, 1895 crop, 2½@6c; 1896, 5@10½c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 3@6c; 1896, 7@12c. Hides—Quiet; Galveston, 14c; Buenos Ayres, 18½@19c; California, 16½c; Texas, 11c. Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 20@21c. Wool—Firm; fleece, 16@21c; pulled, 15@20c.

Provisions—Beef steady; family, $9.50@10.50; extra mess, $7.50@8.00. Beef hams, $19.00@19.50; packet, $8.50@9.50. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 5¼@5¾c; do shoulders, 5¼c; do hams, 9@9½c. Lard firmer; Western, $4.40; refined steady. Pork steady; mess, $9.00@9.25; short clear, $9.75@10.75; family, $8.75@10.50. Butter steady; Western creamery, 15@19c; do factory, 8@13c; Elgins, 19c; imitation creamery, 11@17c; State dairy, 14@18½c; do creamery, 15@20c. Tallow quiet; city, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝c. Petroleum dull; United, no price given. Resin steady; strained, common to good, $1.65@1.67½. Turpentine firm, 29½@30c. Rice firm; fair to extra, 4¼@6¼c; Japan, 4⅝@4⅞c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 23@30c.

Pig iron easy; Southern, $10.00@11.00; Northern, $10.50@12.50. Copper dull; brokers', $3.30. Lead dull; brokers', $11.40. Tin plates dull.

Cottonseed oil—Steady; prime crude, 20c asked; prime crude f. o. b. mills, 15½@16c; prime summer yellow, 22½@23c; off summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, 25½@26½c; prime white, 25½@26c.

Coffee—Options opened steady 5 to 10 points higher in sympathy with steady European markets; prices further advanced on light local buying. Deliveries from warehouses were moderate and checked selling; closed steady 5 to 20 points higher; sales, 12,500 bags, including May 680. Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 7⅞c; No. 7 jobbing, 7⅞c; mild dull; Cordova, 13½@15c. Sales, 100 bags Maracaibo p. t.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; refined dull; mould A, 5c; standard A, 4⅝c; confectioners' A, 4⅝c; cut loaf, 5⅝c; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4⅞c; cubes, 5c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—Wheat—Nominally steady; No. 2 hard, 75c; No. 3, 68@74c; No. 4, 60@63c; No. 2 red, 90@93c; No. 3, 87@91c; No. 4, 70@80c; No. 2 spring, 73@75c; No. 3, 69@72c. Corn—Slow, ¼c lower; No. 2 mixed, 20@21c. Oats—Firm; fairly active; No. 2 white, 19½@22c. Rye—Steady; No. 3, 31c. Hay—Firm, unchanged. Butter—Firm; creamery, 16½@18c; dairy, 10@14c. Eggs—Firm; demand liberal; strictly fresh, cases included, 8c; cases returned, 7½c. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 52,600 bu; oats, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 20,800 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 10.—The war news from Europe frightened a sufficient number of shorts this morning to give wheat a strong opening at a full cent advance, and the ground was held through the session. There were no sensational features after the opening flurry was over, and for the balance of the session prices held steady and firm on a narrow range. May opened 1c higher, at 65⅛c, dropped to 65¼@65⅜c, advanced to 66c, and closed at 65⅝c. July opened at 65⅝c, dropped to 65⅛@65⅜c, advanced to 66c, and closed at 65⅞@66c. September opened at 62c and closed at 61c. Flour—Unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., April 10.—Corn—Easier; new No. 2, 22c. Oats—Irregular, easy; No. 2 white, 18¼@20½c. Rye—Dull, nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines.

Receipts—Corn, 37,200 bu; oats, 32,800 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 2,400 bu. Shipments—Corn, 1,500 bu; oats, 18,200 bu; rye, none; whisky, 635; wheat, 600 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 90c; track, 91@93c; July, 69⅝c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 20⅝c; July, 23c asked. Oats—Stronger; No. 2 cash, 18c; July, 17¼c. Rye—Nominal, 31c track. Flaxseed—Nominal, 68½c. Pork—Lower; standard mess, jobbing, $8.50@8.75. Lard—Lower; prime steam, $4.02½; choice, $4.00. Lead—Dull, $3.15@3.20. Spelter—Firm, $3.92½.

DULUTH, Minn., April 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 68⅝c; May, 68⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅝c; May, 66⅞c bid. Rye, 30½c; No. 2 oats, 17c; flax, 72½c; May, 73c.

Receipts—Wheat, 111,167 bu; rye, 1,184 bu; barley, 3,792 bu; flax, 14,319 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 100,811 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74⅝c; No. 2 winter, 86c. Corn—No. 2, 27¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 38c.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Receipts of hogs last week were about 20,000 below general expectations, being 24,400 smaller than the previous week, yet 10,300 larger than the corresponding week last year. Of the 104,000 received during the week shippers forwarded 32,000 and packers slaughtered 71,000, as follows: Armour, 16,700; Anglo-American, 6,200; Boyd & Lunham, 4,200; Chicago, 8,100; Continental, 5,500; Hammond, 3,300; International, 2,500; Lipton, 3,700; Morris, 5,700; Swift, 15,500; Viles & Robbins, 3,900; and butchers, 5,900. Saturday's market opened 2½@5c higher, but later the advance was lost, with closing prices about the same as a week ago, 20@25c higher than a year ago, and 85c @$1.05 lower than two years ago, when the best heavy sold at $5.20. Heavy closed Saturday at $3.75@4.10; mixed, $3.90@4.10; light, $3.85@4.07½; and pigs, $2.50@4.05. Prime heavy sold early at $4.15 and later at $4.10. Bulk of sales for all grades, $4.05@4.10.

Only 15 cars of cattle were received Saturday, including 12 loads billed direct to Armour from Omaha. The market was nominally unchanged, with closing prices about 10c lower than a week ago. One-third of the week's receipts were taken by outside buyers, including 5,800, which were sent to seaboard ports for export alive. Morris alone exported 2,082 and Swift 1,288. The corresponding weeks last year 6,496 were sent abroad from Chicago. Export steers sold during the week at $4.50@5.00. Native beef steers averaging 1,250@1,670 lbs sold at $3.85@5.30, bulk, $4.30@4.75, against $3.60@4.85 the previous week and $3.85@4.25 a year ago. A year ago last week $4.75 was the highest price obtained. Receipts of Texas cattle last week, 3,700, against 1,900 the previous week, and 3,600 a year ago. Texas steers sold at $3.40@4.50, with 1,339-lb Missouri fed Texas at $4.80. Native cows and heifers sold during the week at $1.75@4.50; bulls, $2.25@4.00; veal calves, $3.00@5.75; and stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.50.

The sheep market Saturday was slow at Friday's prices. Some 81-lb Colorado lambs sold at $5.00; Mexican lambs, 68 lbs, $5.20; Western yearlings, 89 lbs, $4.75; and native sheep at $4.15@4.90.

Today's receipts are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 26,000 hogs, and 17,000 sheep, and the week ending next Saturday at 47,000 cattle, 115,000 hogs, and 65,000 sheep, against 43,026 cattle, 93,810 hogs, and 61,421 sheep the corresponding week last year.

The first nine commercial days of this month Chicago received 55,600 cattle, 160,000 hogs, and 74,100 sheep, against 64,539 cattle, 153,082 hogs, and 99,489 sheep a year ago, and 97,804 cattle, 212,055 hogs, and 100,574 sheep the corresponding period of 1895. Receipts for 1897 to date, 634,400 cattle, 2,210,200 hogs, and 895,200 sheep, against 638,591 cattle, 2,533,269 hogs, and 859,512 sheep one year ago, and 789,929 cattle, 2,181,969 hogs, and 888,449 sheep the corresponding period of 1895.

Last week Chicago received 10,300 more hogs than the corresponding week last year, while Kansas City decreased 3,800 and St. Louis 2,500. Chicago had 104,200 of the 198,400 received at the four Western markets.

Charlie Lennon marked 24,000 hogs for today and 120,000 for the coming week; Frank Bixby, 26,000 and 125,000; Robert Thompson and Cook, 30,000 and 110,000; George Pratt, 30,000 and 125,000; James Stewart, 25,000 and 110,000; George Chandler, 28,000 and 125,000; Charlie Goepper, 28,000 and 125,000; Joe Osher, 28,000 and 110,000; and Harry Booth, 26,000 and 115,000.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 5	16,101	134	19,480	12,607
Tuesday, April 6	2,236	2,235	18,870	8,648
Wednesday, April 7	13,534	663	23,418	10,016
Thursday, April 8	7,912	458	17,493	11,726
Friday, April 9	1,826	270	15,951	6,965
Saturday, April 10	300	...	9,000	2,000
Total this week	41,909	3,760	104,221	51,962
Previous week	45,736	3,179	128,698	68,145
Cor. week 1896	43,026	3,355	93,810	61,421
Cor. week 1895	37,527	4,812	97,075	63,322
Shipments—				
Monday, April 5	4,215	...	5,199	2,540
Tuesday, April 6	1,169	...	4,246	261
Wednesday, April 7	3,334	10	6,665	68
Thursday, April 8	2,896	33	6,379	3,749
Friday, April 9	2,454	49	6,400	2,755
Saturday, April 10	300	...	3,500	1,500
Total this week	14,368	92	31,789	11,573
Previous week	16,060	94	31,863	22,529
Cor. week 1896	15,285	...	28,629	8,728
Cor. week 1895	12,177	79	46,595	11,397

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	41,900	104,200	52,000
Kansas City	24,500	44,600	28,700
Omaha	11,800	18,000	14,400
St. Louis	10,200	31,500	11,300
Total this week	88,400	198,400	106,400
Previous week	93,400	230,100	116,900
Cor. week of 1896	85,700	194,100	94,600
Cor. week of 1895	85,000	189,800	89,700
Cor. week of 1894	121,200	271,000	85,000

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady; fancy export steers, $5.25; fair to choice native shipping steers, $4.25@5.00; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.80@4.50; cows and mixed, $1.50@5.00; Texas and Indian steers, $2.65@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market active and strong; light, $3.90@4.05; mixed, $3.75@4.00; heavy, $3.60@4.05. Sheep—Receipts, 800; market steady; native muttons, $4.00@4.75; lambs, $4.60@5.00; Texas sheep, $3.00@4.50; spring lambs, $6.00.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 10.—Cattle, steady; prime, $5.00@5.15; feeders, $3.75@4.40; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@3.60. Hogs, active and higher; best Yorkers and prime medium, $4.25@4.35; common to fair Yorkers, $4.15@4.20; heavy, $4.20@4.30; pigs, $3.90@4.00; roughs, $2.75@3.50. Sheep, firm; wooled sheep, $3.40@4.90; wooled lambs, $4.25@5.90; clipped sheep, choice, $4.30@4.35; common, $3.00@3.50; choice lambs, $5.00@5.25; common to good, $4.25@5.00; veal calves, $4.50@5.25.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Beeves—Cables quote American steers at 11@12½c; sheep, 10½@14½c; refrigerator beef, 9⅛@10c. Exports, 623 beeves and 4,437 quarters of beef. Calves, steady but very slow; veals, $4.00@5.50; sheep and lambs, more active and generally firm; sales, 2,000; unshorn sheep, $4.25@5.25; clipped, $3.50@4.50; unshorn lambs, $6.00@6.50; clipped do, $5.70. Hogs, steady at $4.25@4.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 150; market nominally steady; only retail trade. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market opened 5c higher, closed weak; bulk of sales, $3.75@3.85; heavies, $3.80@4.00; packers, $3.65@3.85; mixed, $3.75@3.97½; lights, $3.65@3.85; Yorkers, $3.80@3.85; pigs, $3.00@3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market strong; lambs, $4.60@5.30.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Tuthill—16533—J. G. Lozier vs. E. Drummond; on verd., $41.45 and appld.—4896—M. S. Madden et al. vs. A. H. Allen; on verd., $205.—4729—Albert H. Thacker et al. vs. Frank L. Bail; on findg., $65 and sat.

Judge Dunne—1548—Richard Keating vs. Frank Higgins; on verd., $81.25.—129752—People ex rel., for use of Mary Ellis, vs. James A. Kirkpatrick, Jacob Ott, and Henry Bailey; on verd., $245 and appld.

Judge Burke—13450—Jenkins & Reynolds Co. vs. Clarence L. Stiles; $222.—5902—Adolph Moses et al. vs. Julia M. Munster; on verd., $119.96.

Judge Hutchinson—6592—Joseph Gibbons et al. vs. City; on verd., $1,500.—17056—Oliver H. Horton vs. City; on findg., $3,000.—15861—Edward Hines Lumber Co. vs. William T. Waterstraat and Anton Schlicte; by deflt., $2,940.83.—16150—John V. Farwell Co. vs. Abraham H. Missner; same, $1,370.98.—13402—Charles E. Patrick vs. Marcus C. Stearns; same, $512.04.

Judge Ewing—7754—C. V. Roberts et al. vs. Morris Barbe; on verd., $170, and appld.

Judge Goggin—5796—John B. Cefalm et al. vs. Nicholas Magarakos, James Papayanakos, and John Andrew, and Nicholas Carlos; on findg., $60, and sat.

Judge Chetlain—10133—John Dougherty vs. William E. Donley; on verd., $1,800, and appld.—9464—Ellen Meehan vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on verd., $1,917.25, and appld.

Judge Neely—169,320—New England Water Works Co. vs. American Water Works Co.; on findg., $242,795.53.—169321—United State Water Works Co. vs. Same; same, $6,188.62.

Judge Clifford—3355—George H. Smith vs. Edward Slattery & Sons and City; on verd., $300, and appld.—3470—Sophie Weil vs. John Mayhew; on verd., $100.—14710—William Gilman vs. James Bolton; on verd., $4,000, and appld.

Judge Bunn—United States Circuit Court—23680—Doris Hultman vs. Ansel Hales; on verd., $100.

Decrees.

Judge Freeman—5992—Brittan vs. Davis; def. dec.—5458—Noakes vs. Marshall et al.; dec.—2337—Western Union Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. Desk; dec. sale.—5689—Hartnett vs. Hartnett et al.; same.—5431—Ascher, admr., vs. Heinemann; dec.

Judge Horton—4067—Sullivan vs. Nielson; dec.—Divorces: 167610—Samuel A. from Edie M. O'Banion.—167057—Kate F. from Albert T. Myers.—167565—Mamie from Louis M. Grimmer.—166658—Cornelia from Fred Sogarske.—163505—Minnie from Louis Hacker.—167081—Katherine from Adam Maurer.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Contested motions.

Judge Freeman—Contested motions.

Judge Horton—Contested motions.

Judge Ball—Judge Sears' contested motion calendar.

Judge Hanecy—Short cause calendar Nos. 16361, 15177, 10848, 164627, 16150, 166663, 161909, 16241, 9409, 16590, 12826, 13828, 14005, 13267, 15323, 16407, 16799, 17140, 16982, 135898, 13534, 14953, 15458, 17450, 10391.

Judge Ewing—Trial call Nos. 7759, 7916, 8082, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 5657, 6239, 8092. No. 7495 on trial.

Judge Stein—Short cause calendar Nos. 16114, 16542, 15564, and trial call Nos. 13713, 6284, 13833, 13307, 11895, 13075, 13506, 13955, 13960, 13962, 13963, 14097, 14105, 14228, and 14354.

Judge Goggin—Short cause calendar Nos. 12427, 13855, 13018, 15195, 16203, 8716, 16249, 14217, 16078, 12343, 14213, 10226, 14699, 16539, 16583, 16864, 15721, 16463, 12022, 15257, 15134, 17062, 8714, 16639, 17087.

Judge Hutchinson—Short cause calendar Nos. 15010, 16321, 15653, 11028, 15415, 1440, 12018, 9970, 16068, 16488, 13654, 13921, 15728, 15993, 16586, 1639, 16717, 6027, 11586, 12601, 16511.

Judge Baker—Trial call Nos. 5768, 10585, 8774, 10828, 10835, 10842, 10863, 10874, 10880, 10952, 10957, 10963, 10972, 10986, 10999, 11024, 11093.

Judge Burke—Trial call Nos. 6639, 6071, 166430, 3130, and 101613.

Judge Clifford—Short cause calendar Nos. 15665, 11568, 15434, 9834, 10666, 164954, 14826, 9581, 16308, 12370, 16324, 16966, 12252, 16419, 17023, 13402, 13483, 14344, 15885, 16062, 10108, 10538, and 11715.

Judge Dunne—9:30 a. m., No. 3421 on trial; 2 p. m., short cause calendar Nos. 14309, 12690, 14355, 16495, 13495, 13908, 16868, 13593, 17519, and 16887.

Judge Neely—Short cause calendar Nos. 10421, 11197, 14602, 14848, 16154, 10800, 7283, 14587, 7755, 9804, 16621, 16458, 10807, 16181, 15812, 14290, 8589, 16347, 10427, 16986, 15747, 16977, 17006, 7987, 15154, 10196, 16054, 14067, and 6998.

Judge Windes—9:30 a. m., short cause calendar Nos. 16351, 13339, 15167, 7139, 16516, 14952, and 15026; 2 p. m., trial call Nos. 5470, 1981, 5122, 5021, and 5526. No. 5438 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—Russell vs. N. C. C. Ry. Co. on trial.

Judge Donnelly—County Court—10 a. m., motions of course; 10:30 a. m., Nos. 15838 and 15002.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—Adjudications.

Judge Brentano—Short cause calendar Nos. 15638, 15952, 15226, 11419, 16087, 5677, 12520, 15490, 14727, 14303, 15203, 15801, 13554, 15238.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 9897 on trial. Nos. 7965, 9240, 8196, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 10535, 8183, 8018, 8772, 10537, 10543, 10544, 10545, 10546, 10548, 10550, 2120, 8787, 1073, 3389, 9891.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit and District Court—Contested motions.

Judge Bunn—United States Circuit Court—Saturday's call extended.

Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Ball—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 3028, 2600.

Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Nos. 1047, 3117, 3244, 3367, 3190, 3144, 3215, 3305, 897, 289, 266, 322, 323, 324.

Judge Payne—Criminal Court, Branch No. 7—Nos. 3236, 3153, 3371, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3387, 3214, 3227, 3105, 253, 254.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Indiana State Board of Tax Commissioners and representatives of the foreign life insurance companies will be held in Indianapolis on Monday to discuss the order of the board taxing paidup insurance policies and those with a cash surrender value. A strong effort will be made to secure an order from the board rescinding its ruling. The objection to the tax is that it is double taxation, as the companies pay 3 per cent of their net receipts annually to the State, a tax heavier than on other property. For the year ending June 30, 1896, the companies paid $34,092 into the State Treasury. It has not been decided what course will be taken in case the Commissioners refuse to rescind their action and insist on the payment of the tax. Some of the companies have sent out circulars to their policy-holders who come under the rule suggesting that they refuse to fill out the personal property schedule assessment list covering this tax until a test case can be brought to decide the legality of the action of the board. The ruling of the board is regarded among underwriters as detrimental to the companies and the policyholders as well and will be vigorously opposed.

* * *

The New York Senate has passed the bill permitting insurance companies to invest their surplus funds in the stock of other insurance companies not doing the same class of business. This investment of surplus funds is prohibited under the present laws of the State. The bill is advocated by the large life insurance companies and will probably become a law.

* * *

The North British and Mercantile, under the provisions of its new charter, is writing tornado insurance in the Western territory.

* * *

The new Commissioner of Insurance for New Jersey has asked through the Attorney-General for a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Atlantic Mutual Fire Insurance company of Atlantic City, N. J. The rule is made returnable on April 13. The company has assets of $7,775 and liabilities $2,000 in excess of that amount. This company has no connection with the Atlantic Mutual of New York City.

* * *

The Missouri General Assembly has passed a resident agents' law, which has been signed by the Governor. It will take effect on June 22. It provides that any one may take unauthorized insurance who will pay $10 as a license fee for placing his own insurance or that of the firm or corporation in which he is interested.

* * *

Fire losses last week aggregated $4,469,505, as compared with $1,841,215 for the previous week. The table of losses in detail for the week is as follows:

Losses of $100,000 and upwards:	
April 3, fire in Cincinnati, O.	$ 750,000
April 3, Richardson Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.	400,000
April 3, Poland Paper mills, Gilbertville, Me.	100,000
April 8, fire in Lumberton, N. C.	100,000
April 8, fire at Knoxville, Tenn.	1,611,000
April 9, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Glass Works	100,000
Losses under $100,000	1,408,505
Totals	$4,469,505

* * *

E. E. Jaycox, formerly Traffic Manager of the World's Fair, has become a member of the firm of William C. Magill & Co. In addition to the list of companies heretofore in the agency, the new firm will represent the Security Insurance company as sole agents for Chicago and Cook County.

* * *

Perry Newberry of the firm of Nichols & Newberry has sold his interest in the agency and will leave this week for San Francisco, where he has accepted a position as an artist on one of the papers. The business of the agency will be continued under the firm name of C. M. Nichols & Co.

* * *

Marine rates remain in an unsettled condition. A manager of one of the largest marine insurance companies will arrive in Chicago next week from a trip to London. From information he sends to the office in this city the foreign companies are making a great effort to secure the cream of the business. Steel hulls are being written as low as 3½ per cent and wooden hulls at 3 per cent. A meeting of the lake companies may be held this week, when an endeavor will be made to arrange a schedule for the season.

* * *

The first quarterly meeting of the Underwriters' Association will be held on Wednesday. A number of important affairs will come up for consideration. The application of Marshall Field for a reduction in rates, which is in the hands of the Executive committee, will be reported adversely at the meeting. Owing to the fact that many members of the association believe some concession should be made property-owners for placing their insurance direct with the agencies, the matter will not be passed over without a fight. Violations of the rules of the association are rumored, and it is possible an investigation of the manner in which some of the agencies do business will receive attention.

* * *

The Michigan Legislature has an anti-compact law under consideration. The House, as a Committee of the Whole, has agreed to the Hammond bill prohibiting combinations. Agents who violate the law will be fined not less than $50 or more than $100, with imprisonment in default of payment. Failure of the companies to comply with the law will result in the revocation of the licenses.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., April 11.—[Special.]—The attention of Insurance Commissioner Dearth has been called to the fact that a number of insurance companies from foreign countries have been circulating literature in this State from their home offices, calling attention to the resources they have in those offices and stating that the entire resources of the company are pledged on every policy contract. Commissioner Dearth today issued a letter to these companies that the circulation of this literature must be stopped, as it is misleading. Under Minnesota laws each of these companies is required to appoint trustees, who are citizens of this country, to look after the business in the United States, and so far as this business is concerned the assets of the company consist of the funds in the hands of these trustees.

* * *

Springfield, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—The State Superintendent of Insurance has licensed the Ladies of the Maccabee of the World of Port Huron, Mich., to transact a fraternal beneficiary insurance business in Illinois.

To the Holders of

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

OF THE

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company (of Chicago).

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston, or the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Ill., under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.

Dated New York, March 24, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
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SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

"ABOVE RUBIES."

BY BRADSHAW ISHERWOOD.

I DON'T know what it was that made Sairey Mott seem so happy; there was little enough in her life or surroundings to cause such brightness; but no matter the day, or the worries and vexation that came with it, Sairey was always the same, singing over her work, ready with a smile and cheery word to the passers-by.

"It puts life and hope in one to have a word in passing with Sairey," the old people would say; whilst the younger generation—especially the young men—held her in reverence as a queen. She was one of themselves; yet there was a difference. No coarse joke or noisy word was ever said before her; there was a sort of influence in her presence that made them spontaneously show the best side of their nature before her—all save one man, young Tom Luke; but, then, he was quite hopeless, so unsteady, a burden and shame to his old parents, and a discredit to the village.

But it was many a long day before Sairey would give up all hope in Tom. She believed in his oft-broken promises long after the rest of his friends had ceased to do so; but at last she, too, was obliged to give up all belief in him, and had to tell the young man she could keep company with him no longer.

"There's some one else a-coming after yer!" he had cried, fiercely. "Some one that has more to offer, I reckon. Ah, Sairey, I didn't use to think you was to be bought along that road. Ye're like the rest of yer kind. All yer women has yer price."

"Tom"—piteously—"you know those words ain't true. All as I want is an upright man—one who has got a good name. Can thee offer me that, lad?"

But the man only laughed scornfully, saying "hers was a long price; didn't she hope she might get it?"

Poor Sairey! with the perversity so often found in the heart of a good woman, her heart was touched by the most unworthy—a man one would have thought in every way repugnant to her high, pure nature; still, as it is, so it will be, and it was a bitter day to Sairey when she realized Tom's unworthiness.

"I suppose there is but one fellow one can fancy," she used to think. "I don't seem to have no sort of feeling for any of the others; there's Sam Sharman, as steady as old Time; and Ben Dobbs, with his house and tidy bit of garden; but it's the garden, not Ben, and the pigs, not Sam, as seems to come first, and with Tom there's no sort of background. It's jest Tom that shows the difference, I s'pects."

So time passed on, and Sairey had long since stepped through the brooklet that changed maidenhood into that of womanhood. She was now a tall, strongly built woman, not very much past 40, but she looked older. Her brown hair was streaked with gray, and her soft brown eyes—well, they had only grown softer and more gazelle-like. Increasing years were not unbecoming to her; and if her smile was a trifle sadder, it was still more common, as were her cheery words.

Tom Luke had long since left the village and had gone to the other side of Dartles, where he worked, and since the old people's death he had not visited his native place, but report said he had steadied down considerably, and was now prosperous and well-to-do, and talked of getting married. "Well-to-do" generally meant matrimony in the villagers' minds. These reports, from time to time, reached Sairey's ears. "Some one that has private means," was one story; another, "that it was an old fancy."

"P'r'aps men are different," Sairey would say to herself, "and can shift their fancies. Steadied down a bit!—thank the Lord for that! I reckon he'll make a tidy husband. But I wish I felt a bit softer towards Tom's fancy; it's terrible hard not to grudge her, like, and Tom steadied down."

So Sairey lived in her little white house at the end of the road, and though there had been many an honest man who had fancied to win here for his wife, they all at length gave it up; it was useless, and perhaps, like Tom, they considered she held herself at a high value, but each believed it was against nature that Sairey Mott should die an old maid.

And it became the habit for every one to run for Sairey if they were in trouble. If any difficulty arose in their uneventful life, they would say, "Let's hear what Sairey says." It seemed to be her mission to be a sort of friend-of-all-work to the whole village, and she accepted her mission with all the love of her heart, and so willing a cheerfulness, that, as the neighbors said, it "put fresh life into a body. And to the sick her care was worth a power of doctor's stuff. God bless her!" And so he did in granting her her heart's desire long after she had ceased to think of it, save in the way we think of something very beautiful or rare that can never be ours, a possession we have ceased to covet because it seemed to be altogether out of our reach.

Sairy sat eating her midday meal; a pot of tea stood stewing on the hob. She was one of those people who considered no meal complete unless accompanied by the teapot. The tablecloth, though rough in texture, was spotless. A jam-pot, full of primroses and forget-me-nots, adorned the middle of the table. The meal in itself was very meager—a loaf of bread, a slice of cold bacon, with a potato or two; but there was something in the way it was spread on the table that made it very attractive and inviting.

A knock was heard on the door, that stood ajar.

"Come in," called Sairey, without turning her head. She was accustomed to people dropping in at all times. "Is it you, Mrs. Buswell? Hope the baby ain't worse."

"It's me, Sairey!" It was a man's voice, and at the sound of it Sairey turned with a start, almost upsetting her teacup.

"Tom!"—getting up.

"Yes, 'tis me," answered the man. "Hast thou no word of welcome for me after all these years?" advancing into the room. "I've took my time, but I've come back with a clean name to offer yer. That," he added, as the other didn't speak, "was the price you put on yerself. Yer not gone back from that have yer? There's many a woman as will give me a good name the other side of Dartles. Yer ain't gone back, Sairey?" a little anxiously.

Sairey was trembling; her face seemed to find renewed youth as she gazed upon the man. At length she said, speaking slowly:

"No, I ain't gone back from it, but I thought as you had gone and took up with some one else."

"Not likely. No, Sairey, I never had no mind for any other woman. I just waited to bring you a clear, honest name, and one worthy to offer yer; and if yer won't have it, well, no one else shall—now, then. It's all for you I've earned it. Say, Sairey, will yer take it?"

"Ay, Tom," she answered, "a good name. There's naught better as a man can offer a woman, I reckon; it's price is above rubies. 'Tis of high value, and it's what I just waited for all these years, and I ain't a-going to give yer the chance of offering it elsewhere."

And, after all, the villagers were right—Sairey Mott didn't die an old maid!—Folks at Home.

SHORT STORIES

BY POPULAR AUTHORS,

COMPLETE IN ONE INSTALLMENT,

WILL BE PRINTED

DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

HOW SOME DAINTY DISHES ARE MADE

Recipe for Ham Omelet—One Way to Stew Mushrooms—Cornmeal Gems in a Hurry.

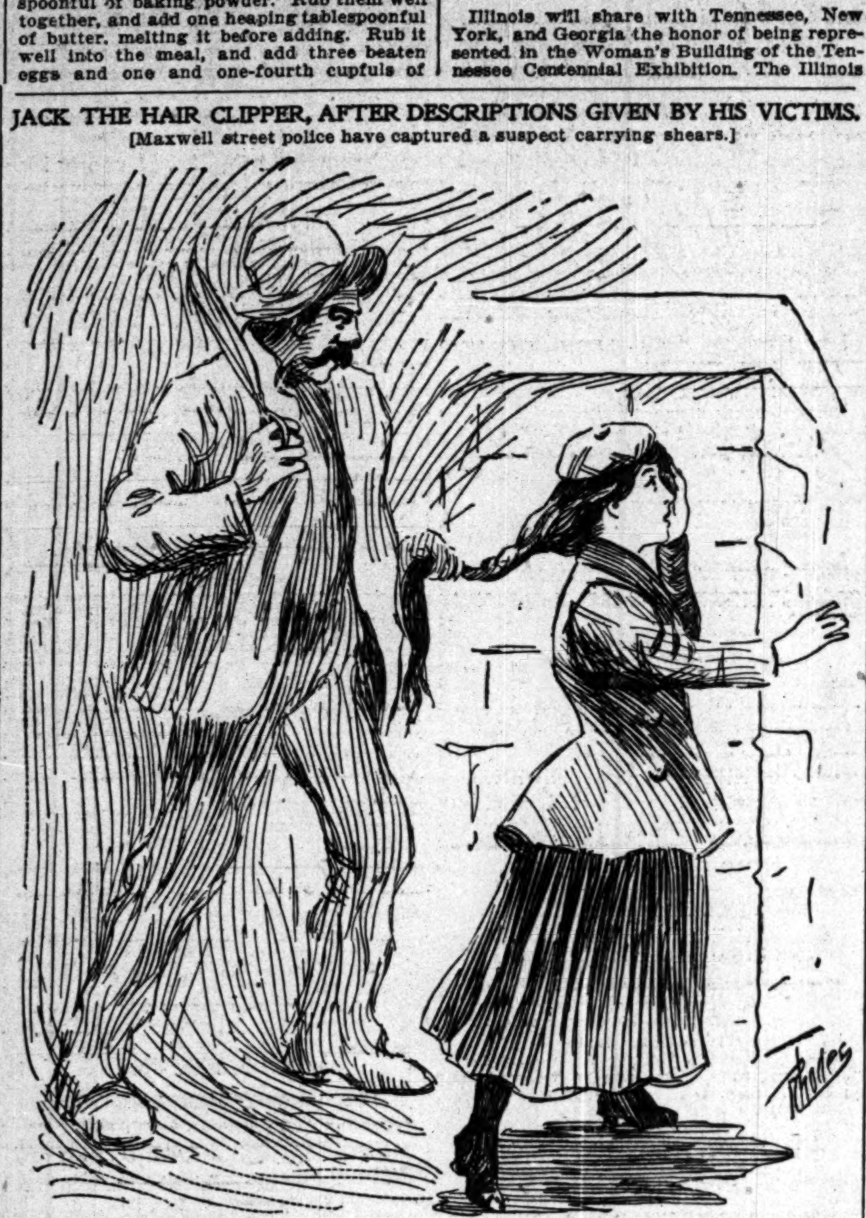
Ham omelet—One pint of finely chopped boiled ham, twelve well-beaten eggs, and one-half teaspoonful of black pepper. Chop the ham while hot. Mix well together, and pour in a buttered baking dish. Bake in a hot oven till the eggs are firm and the omelet is well browned. Turn on a hot platter and serve.

Stewed mushrooms—Two pounds of tender mushrooms cut in quarters and soaked all night in salted water. Drain, and add one-third cupful of cold water (never use milk). Stew in a covered saucepan twenty minutes, and add two rounding tablespoonfuls of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of black pepper, and salt if necessary. Cook ten minutes, and serve.

Cornmeal gems—One and one-fourth cupfuls of cornmeal, one-half cupful of wheat flour, one-half tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Rub them well together, and add one heaping tablespoonful of butter, melting it before adding. Rub it well into the meal, and add three beaten eggs and one and one-fourth cupfuls of sweet milk. Beat hard with a wooden spoon, and pour it into hot gem pans. Or it may be poured in a shallow tin and baked in a sheet, as it is an excellent corn bread recipe.

JACK THE HAIR CLIPPER, AFTER DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN BY HIS VICTIMS.

[Maxwell street police have captured a suspect carrying shears.]



"O, these coppers are on the wrong steer. They are off their base. They thinks they are wise when they says I'm 'Jack, the Hair Clipper,' but they ain't wise worth a cent. I'm not 'Jack, the Hair Clipper,' and the cops made a mistake when they locked me up on suspicion of being that guy."

John Wilson placed his hands in his pockets and commenced to pace up and down his cell at the Maxwell Street Police Station as he said this yesterday afternoon.

But the police insist Wilson is the famous clipper and that when he is brought into court on Wednesday morning they will have any number of alleged victims to appear against him. Wilson, however, insists that he is innocent. But he had a pair of small shears in his possession when arrested, and when questioned yesterday he did not give a clear explanation as to why he carried these clippers.

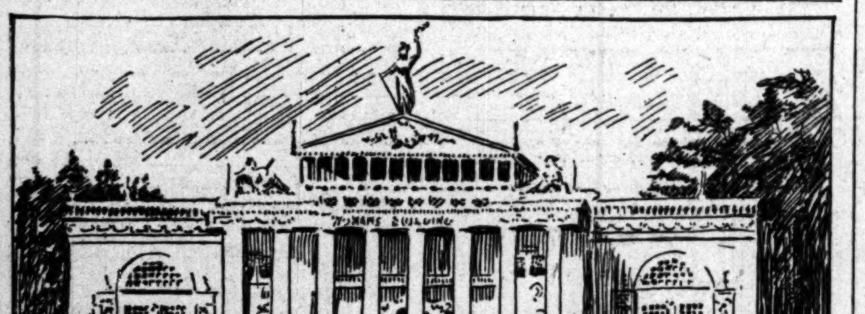
LEITERS DEPART ON EUROPEAN TRIP.

Daughters Will Be Presented at Court—Miss Daisy Promises to Be a Regal Beauty.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Leiter and their daughters left Washington early in the week for England, where they will join Mrs. Curzon and take part in the gayeties of the London season. There will be much to enjoy during the jubilee in June and the attendant festivities. Mrs. Curzon is occupying the home of Lady Henry Somerset at Reigate.

Miss Leiter will be presented at court and so will Miss Daisy Leiter, who promises to be as regal a beauty as her sister Mary. At the German opera last winter she appeared in public for the first time, with her mother and sister, and attracted a great deal of admiration. Next season she will be presented to society at the capital and a brilliant career is predicted for her.

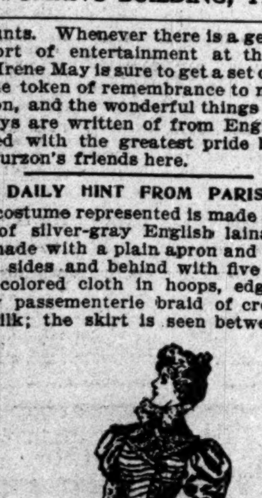
Mrs. Curzon's little daughter, Irene May, is now a year old and a pretty, interesting little creature, the idol of her grandparents and aunts. Whenever there is a german or any sort of entertainment at the Leiter house Irene May is sure to get a set of favors or some token of remembrance to mark the occasion, and the wonderful things she does and says are written of from England and repeated with the greatest pride by all of Mrs. Curzon's friends here.



WOMAN'S BUILDING, TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The costume represented is made by Fred. It is of silver-gray English lainage; the skirt made with a plain apron and trimmed at the sides and behind with five rows of cream-colored cloth in hoops, edged with narrow passementerie braid of cream and gray silk; the skirt is seen between each band. The corsage is a bolero that can be fastened on the left side with four old silver buttons, or worn open. It is trimmed with six rows of white braid, and collar and lapels of mauve lawn formed of linen plaits inlaid with Mechlin lace. The sleeves are very simple, with lace cuffs. The cravat is of cream lawn, forming a large bow under the chin.—New York Herald.



SILVER GRAY LAINAGE DRESS.

Great Western Champagne—health drink. Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

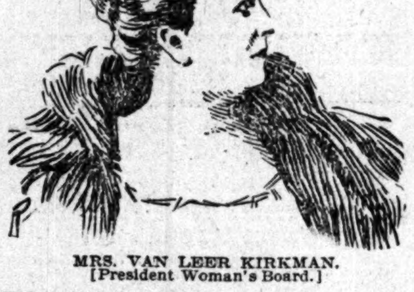
ILLINOIS WOMEN IN LINE

ARRANGING AN EXHIBIT FOR THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

Display from the State Under Supervision of Mrs. Robert L. Henry, Mrs. Chauncey Blair, and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat—Special Department for Laces—Picturesque Site for the Building—May Program of Meetings in the Assembly Room.

Illinois will share with Tennessee, New York, and Georgia the honor of being represented in the Woman's Building of the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition. The Illinois Commissioners, who are earnestly laboring to give their State the position of preeminence in this competition, are Mrs. Robert L. Henry, Mrs. Chauncey Blair, and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat.

A special department has been added to the Woman's Building for an exhibit of laces intended to equal that shown at the World's Fair. Artistic work of all kinds is being sought from all sections.



MRS. VAN LEER KIRKMAN.
[President Woman's Board.]

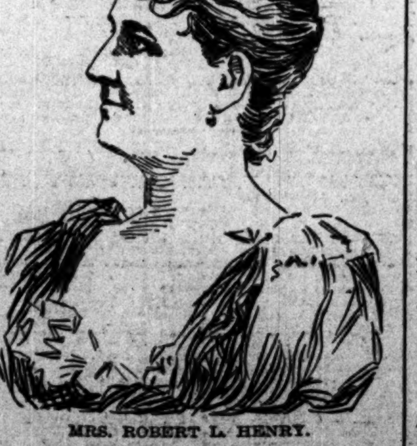
Mrs. Alice Barker Stevens will send specimens of her work, and in another room will be shown patents and inventions of women.

For the assembly room during May the following program is arranged:

May 4, 5, 6—Hermitage convocation.
May 10—Artistic dress.
May 11, 12—Ossoli Circle.
May 13, 14—Authors' convocation.
May 17, 18—Music convocation.
May 19—College day.
May 20, 21—Child study convocation.
May 24, 25, 26—National Council convocation.
May 27—Chautauqua day.

The Woman's Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition has a picturesque site at the edge of a grove in the midst of the "White City," which has grown so marvelously in the outskirts of Nashville.

Its design was the work of a woman—Mrs. Sara Ward Conley of Tennessee—and it was modeled somewhat after "the Hermitage," the old home of President Andrew Jackson, just out of Nashville.



MRS. ROBERT L. HENRY.

The graceful colonial lines of this old Southern home have been carried out, and some touches of Greek art have been added.

The Memphis women will decorate the large rotunda, which extends through two stories. The walls will be white and gold, with a frieze of lilies, the great newel posts will be of brass, and a large circular window twenty feet in diameter will light the hall in colors of blue and amber.

The Illinois room will be done in shades of green. Everything in the artistic line will find a place there, and it will be the reception-room for the house. There will be a room for woman's congresses and the meeting of clubs.

Other rooms in the building are the library, the rooms for county exhibits, and the room given over especially to Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, the President of the Woman's Board.

WOMEN AND THEIR VARIOUS SOCIETIES

Queer and Interesting Things One Sees and Hears Among the Club Members.

"Thanne came Aprille with his shoures soote."

Chicago pronounces the word just as Chaucer did, but spells it "sooty." Indoors these days the showers are snow white—ballots. Every woman's club in town has held, is holding, or is to hold its elections. The Arché, the South Side, the West Side, the Daughters of the Revolution, and others have gone through their annual convulsion; the Woman's club has two rival tickets out to be decided in about two weeks; the State Federation of Clubs prolongs the agony, as its candidates are named, but are to be kept in suspense all through the long summer days and voted upon at the first meeting in the fall.

The women have as yet devised no better system for selecting their officers than that in use among men, although the objections to it are strongly felt. The gentlest and most conservative of clubs have some experience in primaries, rivalries, wirepulling, and "the machine." They have the new voter who does not know how to mark a ballot—she was recently heard to explain: "Scratching your ticket means voting for both candidates." They also have some experience in campaign slanders.

* * *

Men have a touching belief that cooking and cleaning come to girls by nature. Dogberry held a similar theory about reading and writing, and there is reason to believe he was ultimately placed upon the Board of Education of Messina.

Women know better. That is why so many of them are trying to have kitchen garden training introduced into the public schools for girls, as manual training has been for boys. They will be allowed to put it in three schools if they can support them for one year. After that, if the board is convinced it is as useful a part of a girl's education as knowing the population of Montenegro, it may become permanent. As yet the women interested in this movement have not half the funds necessary, so they are giving exhibitions of what the children learn. Tiny maids in miniature caps and aprons march upon the platform. They sweep, they dust, they wash, they iron, explaining all the while in shrill didactic chorus the scientific reason for the simplest action.

Housemaids of double their weight and area might learn much from the way they use their toy tubs and brooms. The cooks must be at least 12 years old, because it then becomes necessary to handle real utensils, knead real bread, chop real hash.

"And what," inquires the teacher, "is the reason so much poor hash is made?"

It would strike an answering chord in the stoniest masculine bosom to hear the small stentorian shout:

"Because gristle, fat, and meat are chopped to-geth-er and fried in a quan-ti-ty of fat and turned out a greas-y mass up-on the plat-ter!"

* * *

If the Federated Young Women's Clubs carry out their present project and unite in using the same quarters it will be a famous victory for the spirit of equality and fraternity. In that federation there are avowed working girls' clubs, who are proud of the title, and there are concealed working girls' clubs, weakminded enough to be ashamed of the title; and there are clubs of college girls who have carefully fitted themselves for certain kinds of work; and there are social and literary clubs, which never have worked and never intend to work; and there are lunch clubs for the simple and laudable purpose of coöperating to get cheap and comfortable meals.

Now, if all these varying elements can agree to work together it will certainly prove more courage and breadth of mind than girls are generally given credit for. Just now there are half a dozen organizations occupying one or more rooms in the center of the city, and half a dozen others from time to time requiring a room for a reunion. If the societies now within a stone's throw of each other were to jointly occupy the same quarters and rent them out occasionally what a saving of expense, what an increase in comfort they might enjoy. If they were all in the same building, for example, the Ursula Lunch club might use the rest room of the Business-Woman's Exchange instead of maintaining one of its own; the college societies might hold their afternoon meetings in the pretty Aloha Library, as the owners thereof only require it for evening classes.

All the various clubs would probably patronize the kitchen and dining-room of the Ursula, thus putting these on a better paying basis. They might combine in maintaining a large hall to be rented out when not in use. Certainly they would obtain better terms and greater conveniences united than they can separately. In Eastern cities the plan works admirably. All class distinctions are lost sight of. In aristocratic Boston even the cash girls form part of the united clubs. Here in the democratic West it seems more difficult to bring about.

Strangely enough, the dissentients—those afraid of rubbing off their gentility by contact with others less fortunately placed in the social scale—are—who do you think? The highly-educated Vassar girls? The swell Friday club? Not so. Some of the working girls' clubs.

* * *

Hurrah for our distinguished foreign visitors! Lady Aberdeen has come and gone; Annie Besant has left, but will return. Next on the list comes Baroness von Bulow. Nothing to do with the composer, no, nor yet with the statesman. This woman is deeply concerned in matters educational, and an intellectual North-Sider claims her as the captive of her bow and spear.

Finally, several social lights are expecting a visit from Mme. Blanc, the French literary woman, better known by her nom de plume of "Th. Bentzon." Alas, Mme. Blanc threatens to pass by and spend a couple of weeks in her beloved Galesburg. Out there the Knox College girls and boys burn incense daily before her photograph as before the image of a patron saint. It will be remembered that the intellectual and social standards of Galesburg greatly impressed Mme. Blanc on her former visit. She praised the little Illinois town highly in the Revue des Deux Mondes. Indeed, she was, for that matter, kind, though discriminating, in all her comments on America. While she did not sympathize with the club idea, she eulogized the grace and dignity of their presiding officers, the good sense and good temper of their members. If memory may be trusted, the New England and the Chicago Woman's clubs especially aroused her respect. That women should meet for social enjoyment, wear their prettiest gowns, flash forth their brightest wit, without the stimulus of masculine guests, was a new thing in the brilliant Frenchwoman's experience.

* * *

It has been jokingly proposed in a certain woman's club to set up a species of index expurgatorius of words and phrases "better left unsaid," as Du Maurier puts it. The first thing on the list would be that inevitable mock-modest preamble to every opinion, "It seems to me." Then might come "the now" or "the never." The "new womanhood," "the new education," "the newer Americanism," should be tabooed. Next, such expressions as "the law and its processes," "the home and its functions," where three words add nothing to the meaning.

Another owned that "mentality" was to her as the traditional red rag to a bull. Various recent fads in speech were denounced as attempts at correction that o'erleaped themselves and fell on the other side into a slough of bad English—as "would better" for "had better," "illy" for "ill," "equally as" where either "equally" or "as" sufficed.

Also the belated discovery of the subjunctive mood in certain quarters producing such a crop of "if it be's" and "if it were's" that the sense sickened at them. "Trend" seemed to one person an affected, offensive sort of word. "Psychical" aroused fell animosity in another's breast. It was like little Marjorie Fleming's opinion of the multiplication table. You remember that dear child considered seven times six altogether devilish, and seven times eight was more than human nature could endure.

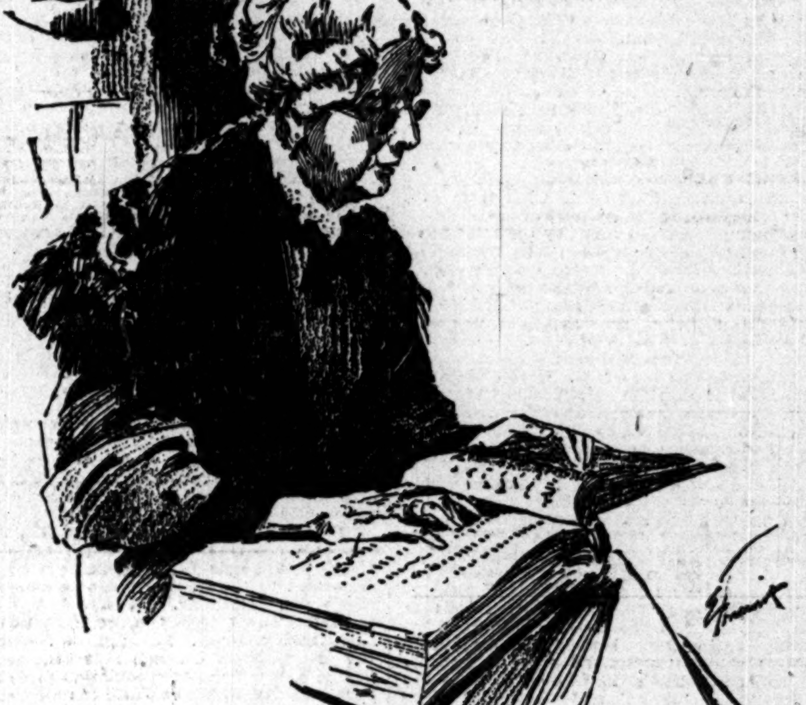
AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

BREATH OF SPRINGTIME IN MRS. SANGSTER'S NEW VERSES.

In Her New Volume, "Easter Bells," She Voices All the Elements of Hopefulness That Animate Our National Life—Devoutness and Love of Nature Her Chief Characteristics—Homely Yet Tender Sentiments Musically and Vividly Expressed.

Margaret E. Sangster.

ANOTHER volume of verse from Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, entitled "Easter Bells" (Harper), with illustrations by Frank W. Small and others, comes with the breath of spring and Easter in the air. A very real and true picture is given by Mrs. Sangster of all that is best in our national life, the abiding faith and hope that keeps this a Christian country and the spirit of deep thankfulness for the freedom and bounty bestowed upon the land. To this is to be added a sincere appreciation of the beauties of nature as manifestations of the unswerving goodness of the Almighty, and the elements of poetry in Mrs. Sangster's verses stand disclosed.



ALICE A. HOLMES.

Blind Heiress, Who Has Just Been Left Over $300,000.

This venerable lady has been totally blind since she was 9 years old. She says she will devote her inheritance to providing books for the sightless.—New York Journal.

The following, named "Awakening," is typical of the poet's uplifting sentiment:

> Never yet was a springtime,
> Late though lingered the snow,
> That the sap stirred not at the whisper
> Of the south wind, sweet and low;
> Never yet was a springtime
> When the buds forgot to blow.
>
> Ever the wings of the summer
> Are folded under the mold;
> Life, that has known no dying,
> Is love's, to have and hold,
> Till sudden, the bourgeoning Easter!
> The song! the green and gold!

Page after page in this dainty little book, bound in vernal green, is filled with such thought as this, delicately varied by simple, tender, and homely sentiment. Mrs. Sangster is a vivid interpreter of American thought and feeling.

* * *

In "The American Duchess" (Dillingham), by the Princess de Bourg, and "Perfection City" (Appleton), by Mrs. Orpen, two novels of sharply contrasting types, but equally intended for international consumption, are given to the public. The Princess de Bourg, who, like nature, speaks a various language—in this case neither British, American, nor plain English—succeeds in making the United States and such of its inhabitants as she can include in her pages ridiculous, and, by way of compensation, makes the English Duke a villain. Mrs. Orpen also has a deal of quiet fun at the expense of the folk who inhabit the Western prairies, but with a difference.

The Princess accuses New-Yorkers of an amount of Anglomania which is positively an exaggeration. This shows great imaginative power, it is true, yet it is bad enough as it is without going into such details as a wild fancy may intrude upon the mind. Mrs. Orpen makes sly little hits at the tendency to "spread-eagleism" and "Fourth-of-Julyism" with telling effect and much good humor.

"Perfection City" is an interesting study of a Kansas community soon after the war and must have been written from observations made near the spot. The promise of careful and well-considered writing given in the earlier half of the book is not borne out, and the story is allowed to lose itself in melodrama. But it is so far superior to "The American Duchess" that it is safest not to mention the latter any further.

* * *

A story of Washington life and Washington society, in which the public personages we meet bear assumed names, always seems unsatisfactory, because it strikes one as being untrue on the face of it. Aside from this fault, Grace Denio Litchfield's "In the Crucible" (Putnam) is a very fair story, as the majority of stories go, and ends properly at last, but only after the reader has been kept in a state of indignation against providence and the author through four-fifths of its pages.

Leigh Cameron, a beautiful, gifted, and lovable young woman, is induced, by means of treachery and deceit, to marry the villain of the story, after having been convinced by him that the man she really loves is a murderer. Her husband, a dishonest gambler and an all-around sneak, leads her a most unhappy life, and refuses to comply with the earnest wish of the reader by committing suicide until the very end of the book.

Of course, everything turns out well after this—that is, everything that is left—and Leigh finally marries her first and only love.

* * *

When R. Manifold Craig compiled "The Sacrifice of Fools" (Stokes) there must have been a thorough going over of all the manuscripts in the author's writing desk. The novel bears the mark of having been brought together from a number of divers sources, and the lines where they were interwoven are not obliterated with any skill.

The story turns upon the marriage of an insane Italian engineer with a bright young English girl of much determination of character, who is almost forced into the match by the ill-timed opposition of her mother. These two constitute the fools who are sacrificed, the mother taking a vow to remain a prisoner in her chamber until her daughter returns. As she does not come back for some years, her husband having taken her to India, the sacrifice is a real one; but not to be compared to that made by the girl. She, to assist in the restoration of her husband's reason, lives with him, a dumb African servant, and two gorillas in a deserted rock temple in the jungle, and has a decidedly unpleasant time of it until she is rescued by an army officer, who meets her mother through a gas explosion.

If this account of the plot seems confused, it is less so than that of the novel itself, which is a rare jumble.

Fresh Literary Notes.

The editor of Cosmopolis has secured the serial rights of a number of letters by John Stuart Mill, which will be published with a French preface in the April number. The letters deal with Mill's view of the school of Saint-Simon. These, taken in connection with Sir Charles Dilke's reminiscences in the same review, show a revival of interest in this great man.

The complete novel in the April issue of Lippincott's is "Ray's Recruit," by Capt. Charles King. It is in this author's well-known manner and recounts the experiences of a most superior and unusual private.

Dr. Conan Doyle has taken a second thought in reference to his story of Napoleon Bonaparte's time, "Uncle Bernac." It is now appearing serially, but for book publication the author means to enlarge and rewrite it.

Recent developments in the personal history of La Salle, the great explorer, show that for many years he was a Jesuit novice and scholastic, and was dismissed from the society. Hence his affiliations with the Sulpicians and his disregard of the Jesuits. The Catholic World Magazine has an interesting story about it.

Mrs. Oliphant has finished two volumes of the notable work of dealing with the history and associations of the publishing house of Blackwood. It is not quite certain when those volumes will appear. They refer to the time of the first William Blackwood and his sons, of whom the best known was John Blackwood.

The Macmillan company announces a work entitled "The Myths of Israel," the ancient book of Genesis, with analysis and explanation of its composition, by Amos K. Fiske, author of "The Jewish Scriptures," etc. The author resolves the Ancient Hebrew Book of Genesis into the myths and fragments of myths of which it is mainly composed, and explains their significance and bearing in the literary and religious development of the Hebrew people.

CURRENT EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY

Wedding Announcements for the Near Future—Calendar for the Week—Movements of Chicago People.

The marriage of Miss Clara Alice Roessing to Mr. Lloyd B. Taylor will be celebrated on Monday evening, April 26, at the Church of the Epiphany, the Rev. T. N. Morrison officiating.

The wedding of Miss Jessica Wakem to Mr. Max McMurray will be celebrated on Wednesday, April 28, at Christ Church, Winnetka. There will be a reception after the ceremony from 1 until 3 o'clock at the home of the bride's father.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hayden, No. 7529 Eggleston avenue, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Kathryn Hayden, to Mr. Mark Osmand Prentiss on Tuesday, April 6.

* * *

The calendar for the coming week is as follows:

Monday—A dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Little of River Forest for the Sleep-Meredith wedding party of Oak Park.

Miss Frances Linington, No. 644 Washington boulevard—An "at home," from 3 until 5 o'clock.

The marriage of Miss Virginia Moses, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Moses, No. 4139 Drexel boulevard, to Mr. Moritz Rosenthal.

Tuesday—A progressive euchre party, given by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Woodlawn Cycling club, for charity.

The Oak Park Banjo club—A concert in the entertainment hall of the Oak Park club.

Meeting of the White City club in the parlors of the Leland Hotel.

Wednesday—The wedding of Miss Sadie Solomon to Mr. William Wallace Drefoos of Kansas City, at the Unity club.

Mrs. Franklin W. Fisk, No. 532 West Adams street—A tea for Mrs. Katherine Fisk.

Card party and dancing at the Vincennes club.

A dance by members of the Oakland club at the club-house.

Thursday—An Easter cotillon by the members of the Electa Assemblies at the Douglas club.

The wedding of Miss Jean Meredith and Mr. Wilbert Douglas Sleep, at Oak Park.

Musical illustrations of Browning at the Church of the Messiah.

* * *

Miss Bessie Pence, No. 550 North State street, will give a luncheon on Easter Monday for Miss Harriet Hale and her bridemaids. The invited guests are:

Miss Mary Hale, Miss Marie Owens,
Miss Helen Runnion, Miss Mary McEwen,
Miss Louise Peasley, Miss I. McKindley.

The women of the Independent Liberal Church will give a popular concert on Thursday evening, April 22, at No. 333 Hampden court.

* * *

Mrs. George Arthur French of Duluth, Minn., is the guest of Mrs. Freeman A. De Weese, No. 545 Dearborn avenue.

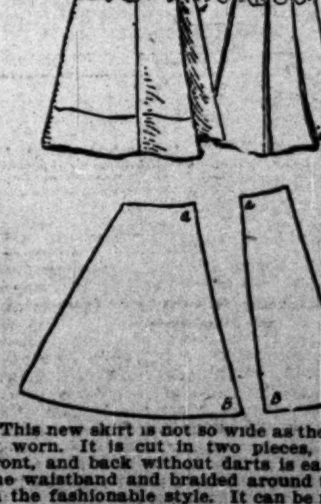
Mr. and Mrs. Pierre de La Chappelle of Paris, France, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George A. McClellan of Kenilworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold O. Crane are at the Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are "at home" at No. 1267 West Congress street.

Dr. and Mrs. Archibald Church, No. 4927 Madison avenue, are spending a few weeks in Kentucky.

New French Bell-Shaped Skirt.



This new skirt is not so wide as those lately worn. It is cut in two pieces, half of front, and back without darts is eased into the waistband and braided around the hips in the fashionable style. It can be made in any material, and in double width cuts into nearly four yards.

CHEAP.

Daughter—"Father, I wish to marry the Count."

Father—"But, from the reports I hear of the fellow he isn't worth much."

Daughter—"Then, father, if he isn't worth much you certainly can afford to buy him for me."—Puck.

GEN. BROOKE IN CHARGE

COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI ARRIVES.

Formal Possession of Army Headquarters Will Be Taken This Morning—Secures Apartments at the Virginia — Personal Appearance Is Striking—Declines to Discuss Future Promotions—Gen. Merritt's Policy Will Be Continued.

Brig.-Gen. J. R. Brooke became the official head of the Department of the Missouri, U. S. A., yesterday morning. He arrived in the city on the morning Milwaukee train from Fort Snelling, Minn., and after securing apartments at the Virginia Hotel went down to the headquarters in the Pullman Building, where he met Lieut.-Col. Merritt Barber and Lieut.-Col. P. D. Vroom, members of his staff, together with a number of other army officers. Gen. Brooke will take formal possession of the department office this morning.

Gen. Brooke passed the afternoon in company with his wife at his apartments in the Virginia. With the exception of two years spent at Fort Snelling, he has been on the frontier since the close of the war.

Ideal Army Officer.

In personal appearance Gen. Brooke has the unmistakable bearing of the ideal army officer. He is tall and erect, and his frontier experiences have endowed him with the robustness and vigor which come with much out-of-door exercise. Reticent to a marked degree, as all army officers are, Gen. Brooke has the reputation of being pleasant in a social way. He and his wife were prominent in St. Paul society during their stay in Minnesota. Although his hair is almost snowy white and his mustache and Napoleon are in keeping, Gen. Brooke would not be taken to be past middle life.

There is one thing Gen. Brooke will not discuss. This is the condition of affairs which resulted in his being placed in command of the Department of the Missouri and the likelihood of his being given the Major-Generalship soon.

"It is not proper for me to discuss future promotions," he said emphatically. "If I knew what was in store for me it would not be proper for me to say anything upon the subject. But I do not know, and while I remain in Chicago I will be obliged to decline to answer any questions on this subject."

No Change in Policy.

Gen. Brooke stated yesterday he would make no change in the administration of the affairs of the Department of the Missouri, and the policy of Gen. Wesley Merritt is to be continued. The staff of army officials in the Pullman Building does not change with the promotion of the head of the department. Gen. Brooke believes many advantages will follow his transfer to Chicago.

"The city is much larger than those in the West, and of course that means many advantages," he said, meditatively, yesterday. "I think I shall like it, and that the change will be a most pleasant one so far as I am personally concerned."

Gen. Brooke would relate none of his army experiences, although he is known as a capital story teller in army circles. When pressed to pass upon the hottest battle in which he was ever engaged, he said it was the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded a division of the First Army Corps.

"But, pshaw," he added, "what is the use of going over all that again? It was a hot time, that is all there was to it."

Gen. Wesley E. Merritt, former commander of the Department of the Missouri, left on last Thursday evening for Governor's Island, where he will be stationed in the future.

Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION AND BANQUET.

Members Will Celebrate Tonight the Twentieth Anniversary of the Society's Incorporation.

Active members of the Y. W. C. A. of Chicago will celebrate tonight with banquet and song the twentieth anniversary of their incorporation. The affair will consist of an informal reception by the board at 6 o'clock and a banquet at 7 in the association house, No. 288 Michigan avenue.

The Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., will preside as toastmaster.

Among the speakers will be:

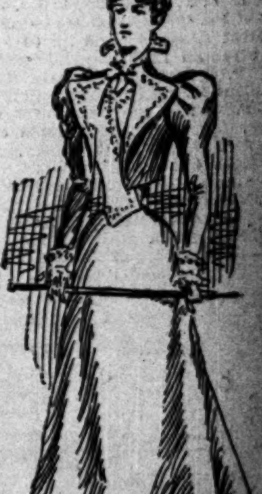
Dr. J. P. Hale, Rev. J. L. Withrow,
Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, D. D.
Rev. G. Johnson, D. D., Rev. A. J. Canfield,
Rev. A. C. Hirst, D. D., D. D.

There are at present 200 young women who call the building "home."

Poetry in Abandonment.

Toronto Globe: The following unique advertisement recently appeared in a Western paper:

> Julia, my wife, has grown quite rude,
> She has left me in a lonesome mood;
> She has left my board, she has took my bed,
> She has given away my meat and bread;
> She has left me in spite of friends and church;
> She has carried with her all my shirts.
> Now ye who read this paper,
> Since she cut this luckless caper,
> I will not pay one single fraction
> Of any debts of her contraction.



A BROWN CLOTH COSTUME.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. are introducing a combination library cabinet and sewing machine. See it. 82 and 80 Wabash avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GORDON SETTER ON APRIL 8 FROM 89 Pine-st.; dark brown full tan markings. Liberal reward paid on return to owner, [illegible] st.

LOST—HEAVY GOLD SEAL RING. "J. FROM M., Jan. 5," engraved inside; large reward for its return. Address V 884, Tribune office.

LOST—FOX TERRIER; WHITE BODY, BLACK and tan head, crescent on right shoulder. Return 553 Dearborn-av. and receive reward.

LOST — A BROWN AND WHITE SPOTTED pointer bitch; $5 reward. 228 Honore-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. [illegible] 381 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL RANGE, KITCHEN AND ice cream outfits, ice boxes, at your own price. Park Gate, 63d-st. and Stony Island-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A PAIR OF 1,100-LB. HORSES; must be cheap; give description and price. Address X 759, Tribune office.

WANTED—PERFECT MATCHED, FAST DRIVING team; state full particulars. W 548, Tribune [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

KHALIF (RETURNED FROM EUROPE). Gives names, dates, facts; all affairs; [illegible] never disappoints [this week pay what you [illegible] 5231 Wabash-av. [no sign].

PROF. LEANDER LEON, THE MARVELOUS White Mahatma, the King of all Clairvoyants, advises on all affairs and gives absolute [illegible] tion. Fee $1. 1415 Michigan-av.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

START STAMP COLLECTING—30 DIFFERENT, 10c; 100, 15c; 125, 25c; 200, [illegible] up. P. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2300 ... E. T. RICHARDS.
2614 ... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st ... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d ... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th ... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th ... T. H. PATTERSON.
3916 ... JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134 ... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d ... C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th ... A. K. LOWRY.
5040 ... Sorrow & Kerntorpf.
Cor. 66th ... E. KOMIE.
WABASH AVENUE—
615 ... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th ... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th ... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th ... E. A. ZAHN.
Cor. 22d ... G. A. WECKLER.
MICHIGAN AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ... W. H. LLOYD.
HALSTED STREET—
... F. J. HONDLE.
2603 ... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th ... F. NEUBERTS.
... H. A. HINCKLEY.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ... C. W. GREEN & CO.
2200 ... L. J. WEYER.
2727 ... GEO. McDONALD.
Cor. 31st ... W. K. FORSYTH.
3100 ... H. J. HOLTHOEFER.
4259 ... A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700 ... JOHN I. BELL.
5037 ... B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 51st ... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 59th ... F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th ... H. C. CHRISTENSON.
Cor. 39th ... M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d ... SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th ... W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
129 ... J. & R. SIMMS.
TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Michigan-av. ... MOORE'S PHAR.
TWENTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Canal-st. ... A. J. MILLER.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Forest-av. ... W. H. LLOYD.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Langley-av. ... I. W. BLOOD.
... WM. F. DATZ.
Cor. Calumet-av. ... R. H. WHEELER.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 ... EU. C. KENYON.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake ... D. F. SCHMIDT.
405 ... A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Lake-av. ... JNO. CONRAD & CO.
Cor. Evans ... C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain ... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
105 ... F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ... I. & W. E. HOLLAND.
365 ... R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson ... A. C. COLE & CO.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison ... W. B. HART.
Cor. Stony Island ... F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av. ... A. F. SCHROEDER.
SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET—
Cor. Honore ... E. H. ELLIOTT.
SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Drexel-av. ... C. F. SCHMERKER.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004 ... M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ... McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d ... R. H. WHEELER.
WRIGHT STREET—
Cor. 69th ... E. G. BINZ.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ... R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. 43d-st ... J. M. Farnsworth & Co.
5310 ... E. KOPLITZ.
Cor. 62d ... I. N. EMPIE.
Cor. 66th ... H. J. HOUGHTON.
Cor. 69th ... HISGEN BROS.
STEWART AVENUE—
Cor. 69th ... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 63d ... GOODENOUGH BROS.

WEST DIVISION.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
Cor. 14th ... STAIGER & FEINBERG
WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams ... ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison ... H. G. DRESSEL.
1157 ... W. A. ASCHMANN.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468 ... WM. H. BIERMANN.
567 ... HENRY SCHMITT.
626 ... CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—
239 ... C. H. HECK.
Cor. Robey ... PAUL HEINEMANN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble ... A. H. SCOTT.
GRAND AVENUE—
Cor. Western-av. ... W. L. FLINN & CO.
... K. J. STAMM.
NORTH AVENUE—
717 ... B. A. HOELZER.
837 ... G. FERNITZ.
887 ... H. C. NEIMANN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina ... R. T. SILL.
Cor. Leavitt ... JOHN H. SULLIVAN.
771 ... A. S. STODDARD.
1014 ... W. W. THUMSER.
1298 ... HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan ... F. E. McKENZIE.
Cor. 48th-av. ... L. S. SCHRUEDER.
MADISON STREET—
190 ... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
276 ... DELL & CO.
384 ... PASSAIC PHAR.
490 ... J. C. WHITEFORD.
572 ... F. A. THAYER.
785 ... HENRY W. KURTH.
826 ... H. R. GILLESPIE.
1001 ... C. D. STONE.
1049 ... J. A. JOHNSON.
1249 ... B. VAN BUREN.
Cor. Sacramento ... E. E. FOSTER.
JACKSON STREET—
Cor. California ... F. O. CHRISTENSEN.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
... D. GEYMER.
... HENRY SCHROEDER.
... I. I. QUALES.
1218 ... MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley ... F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 ... FRANK GRAMMER.
... W. A. BRABROOK.
... C. F. BROWN.
... F. J. KNOWLES.
387 ... FARRAR'S PHAR.
POLK STREET—
Cor. California-av. W. A. PLICE.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis-st. ... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422 ... CHAS. C. THIEL.
851 ... C. PATERA.
Cor. Kedzie-av. ... L. P. LARSEN.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center-av. ... A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin ... J. L. CHAMPION.
Cor. Marshfield-av. R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey ... C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av. JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco ... F. K. KELLET.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson ... O. S. BETTING.
... JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750 ... F. F. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley ... D. M. SPAULDING.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 ... R. H. HANKE.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Eugenie ... F. LIESE.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
... JNO. S. HOTTINGER.
Cor. Fullerton ... W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Belden ... F. R. LEONARD.
Cor. Wrightwood ... H. W. WEIHE.
... G. M. BOALCH.
... W. KRAMER.
... V. KREMER.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 ... A. N. BOE.
BARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston ... JOS. SCHOENKAES.
BELMONT AVENUE—
1336 ... A. P. BERNHARDT.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 ... ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161 ... C. E. KREZMENSKI.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut ... WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple ... J. MAYER.
Cor. Goethe ... R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North-av. ... HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center ... F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster ... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted ... BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend ... R. H. BARBER.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario ... J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak ... W. C. SHEDLER.
Cor. Division ... F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie ... E. J. FISCHER.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison ... R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland ... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL. ... L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN, ILL. ... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.—
Cor. Davis-st. ... J. W. FAGIN.
Maple-av. ... JOHN COOPER.
S. EVANSTON, ILL. ... W. B. HUSSEY.
LA GRANGE, ILL. ... E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park-av. Sta. ... OAKES & TOMPKINS.
RAVENSWOOD ... M. FREDRICK.
WINNETKA, ILL. ... GARRISON BROS.
GROSS PARK, ILL. ... V. KREMER.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TOUCHEY PATCH: MEET ME ON Oak-st. 11 a. m. Wednesday. DALY BARLIN.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

A LARGE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM

WILL SELL

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES

ON WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

NO SECURITY REQUIRED.

GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT.

R. 801 COLUMBUS MEM. BLDG., 103 STATE.

PERSONAL—ORTHODOX PALMISTRY—DISPOSITION AND PAST AND FUTURE EVENTS REVEALED BY COMTE SAINT-GERMAIN, A. B., LL. M., author of "Practical Palmistry," indorsed by all the leading dailies in the country. President of the NATIONAL SCHOOL OF PALMISTRY. 48 Auditorium Building. Afternoons.

PERSONAL—MME. DE BITT COMPLEXION gives you a new face in 6 days. REMOVES STAINS, BIRTH MARKS, MOLES, HAIR, SPECIAL prices before Lecture Tour. Ladies and gentlemen, see photos of work. Hints on Beauty. Electric treatments. Agents. 9 E. Jackson-st.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless removal of corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Information." Contains valuable tables. Market [illegible]; cipher code. Reference, 35 banks. [illegible]. The Equitable Produce and Stock [illegible], Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—"PURE WATER INSURANCE" [illegible] the Boston Water Purifier System. Inquire [illegible]. Preston Filter Co., 46-48 Van Buren.

PERSONAL—KID GLOVES CLEANED, 5C; [illegible], dresses, $1. French Steam Dye [illegible], 330 Monroe-st., Columbia Theater.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVE HAD TWENTY years' experience as accountant and office manager; will open and close books or accept temporary position; highest references. Address X 858, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good ability, in some office with chance of promotion; salary moderate; references. Address X 516, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKBINDER; FIRST-class finisher, forwarder, and embosser; can give estimates on work and take charge of bindery; can give best of references. Address V 885, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CHEF, FIRST-CLASS, on soups, entrees, pastry, ices. X 296, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MASSEUR open for engagement. Address A. PITGER, 83 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS GERman cook; no washing; write German. 6945 Center-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH sisters as cook and second girl; best city references. Address Z 230, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—IN COUNTRY BY EXperienced lady bookkeeper and stenographer; A1 refs. Address STENO., Box 81, Mendota, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter [Remington], with experience; salary low at first. Address D B 386, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MATRON IN ANY institution; ten years' experience; best testimonials; will go any city. N B 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG TRAINED nurse, or care for invalids; best references. Address V 886, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesman. F. LEDERER & CO., South Chicago.

SOLICITORS — BY BICYCLE PROTECTIVE company; big money. 1111 Manhattan Bldg.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT; MUST BE NEAT. CALL MONday a. m. after 9 o'clock. JESSE P. ELDERKIN, 148 Monroe-st.

BOY—STRONG, 16 YEARS OLD, TO LEARN trade; references. Address V 887, Tribune office.

Trades.

PAPERHANGER—1005 W. HARRISON-ST. W. J. MOFFAT.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN — AND MAKE HIMSELF GENerally useful; private family. Inquire noon and evening. 568 Congress-st.

Employment Agencies.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED ON ROAD FOR specialty on salary; man under 35. For particulars call 185 Dearborn, Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

MAN—AN EASTERN WHOLESALE JEWELRY house desires the services of a bright young man who has had considerable experience in getting out a tool and material catalogue for watchmakers and jewelers; no novices need apply; state experience, salary expected, etc. Address X. T. P., 30 Maiden-lane, N. Y. City.

THE LATEST EDUCATOR FOR CHILDREN—Sells on sight; indorsed as the most novel device by all teachers; only intelligent and respectably dressed persons wanted; only workers need apply. C. J. TURVER, 154 Lake-st., Rear elevator. 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

YOUNG MAN—16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, WELL educated, for position with wholesale dry goods house; first-class references as to character required. Address Z 404, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GIRL — EXPERIENCED GENERAL HOUSE girl with best of refs. 4810 Kenwood-av.

GIRL — FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 6172 Woodlawn-av., 2d flat north.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR LAUNDRY AND housework, small family, modern flat; good home, $1.50 per week. Call Tuesday, 6147 Drexel-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 6127 Woodlawn-av., 2d flat, north.

Miscellaneous.

APPRENTICES—TO LEARN DRESSMAKING. 3744 Rhodes-av.

CANVASSERS—A1 LADY CANVASSERS FOR Bicycle Protection Co. 1111 Manhattan Bldg.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

$80 ——— $80 ——— $80

$80
IS ENOUGH
for the best bicycle in the world.
RAMBLER BICYCLES,
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ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
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South Side.

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Cor. South Park-av. and 23d-st.
3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $21 to $36.
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STORES.
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NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES—

$ 4,000	$5,850
6,500	8,000
12,000	31,000

EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE LIMITS CARS.
RAPID TRANSIT BY C., M. & ST. P. R. R. AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED—SOON TO BE RUNNING.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST LOCATED DEtached residence, new, north shore district, near lake, north of Belmont-av.; mahogany and fine hardwoods; hot water heat, electric light, beautiful grounds; value $36,500; cheap; no trade; agt. com. Address W 967, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MODERN 9 AND 11 ROOM RESIdences, also Wells-st. 3-flat building, North-av. and Lincoln Park, reached by Clark, Wells-st., and Lincoln-av. cars; $6,000 to $10,000; cash offer; no trade; commission. X 484, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION
TO WEST GROSSDALE
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 1:30 AND 3:15 P. M.,
AND EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE — EASY PAYMENTS — 7-ROOM houses, bath, hot and cold water; 7-ft. basement; sewer, macadam; street improved and paid for; $2,500 to $3,200; easy terms; 45 trains daily; 7c fare; also electric road. CHARLES H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—DESIRABLE HOMES in Evanston and other north shore suburbs; also lots and acre property. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Washington-blvd., stone front; hot water heat; oak finish; price $4,500; easy terms. FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—10-R. HOUSE; OAK floors and trim; furnace, bath; only $4,500. ANDREWS & PIPER, 1242 Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—RESIDENCE OR VACANT FOR good equity in first-class, well-paying flat building. DUDLEY F. DORSETT & CO., 94 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st. Main Floor.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN—LOANS ON VAcant and improved Chicago real estate and to build. Fourth floor, 172 East Washington-st., s. e. corner of 5th-av.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums to suit; mortgages for sale. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st. and 4313 Cottage Grove-av.—Money to loan at lowest rates; building loans a specialty.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

SEE US FOR LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL EState; any amount; no delay. SILVER, WILLIAMS & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAM. COM., loan money on Chicago improved and choice vacant real estate. Tel. Main 3012.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—WILL buy second mortgages and purchase money notes. G. W. McLESTER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

DO YOU WANT ANY MONEY ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL?
I loan money for the interest, and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
ALFRED M. SMITH,
INVESTMENT BANKER,
ROOM 901 TITLE AND TRUST BUILDING,
100 WASHINGTON-ST.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

WARRANTS NOS. 211 TO 400 INCLUSIVE ISsued by Sanitary District of Chicago against tax levy of 1896 will be paid at Chicago National Bank on or after April 15, and interest on same will cease on April 15. Sanitary District of Chicago, F. M. BLOUNT, Treasurer.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

SPECIAL FUND OF $15,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS of $500 and up on improved and vacant; security must be three times loan; first mortgages for sale. BOODIE & HEATON, 140 Dearborn-st.

I LOAN TO HONORABLE PEOPLE ON HOUSEhold effects. If you are in a position to pay weekly or monthly please cut this out and call on S. RICHARDSON, 130 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names by private party, quietly and quickly; easy payments. 930 Marquette Bldg.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—Loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617 New York Life Bldg. Est'd 1873.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions, upon their own names; easy payments. Room 802, 134 Monroe-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; legal interest. John V. Fox, 100 Dearborn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—
THE BENNETT ELEVATOR,
Buffalo, N. Y.
This elevator has a storage capacity of 800,000 bushels. It is most favorably situated on the Buffalo River at the junction of the Evans Ship Canal. It has excellent facilities for unloading vessels on the river front by means of two marine legs, one stationary and one movable. The frontage on the river is about 240 feet, with the privilege to vessels unloading at the elevator to overlap the adjoining dock.
On the canal side it has excellent facilities for loading canal boats without interfering with vessels lying on the river side. The canal front is about 125 feet. It has railroad connections to the East through the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, with all the modern facilities for loading cars. It is in good running condition, and has been operated continuously throughout the season.
Full particulars as to price and terms can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
SPENCER CLINTON, Executor,
89 Erie Co. Savings Bank Bldg.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RIVER SAW MILL plant, central part of Kentucky, including 80,000 poplar, oak, and walnut trees; also poplar, oak, and walnut logs available at moderate prices; capacity of mill 80,000 feet of hardwoods daily; equipped throughout with latest improved machinery, band and circular saws, dynamo for lighting at night, and miles of boom; well-paying establishment; good reasons for selling. Only bona fide offers considered. Representatives will be in the city to discuss the matter personally with you. Address N A 48, Tribune office.

AN EXHIBIT OF FINE FRUITS IS ALWAYS interesting, and you can see such an exhibit from Fruithurst, Ala., and, what is equally interesting, learn how you can secure a fine income annually from an investment of $700 in a Fruithurst vineyard by calling or writing the Alabama Fruit Growing and Winery Association, Parlors C and D Briggs House, corner 5th-av. and Randolph-st. Ladies especially welcome. Excursions every two weeks at low rates.

CAPITALISTS, MACHINISTS, SHIPBUILDERS—Inventor wants responsible party to assist him in placing on the market the greatest invention of the day; it is bound to create a revolution in maritime circles. For particulars address V 896, Tribune office.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners for rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS; QUICK ACTION. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE WAREHOUSE BLDG business accounts entire. Address MUELLER, 176 39th.

FOR SALE—$90 OR BEST OFFER TAKES CIgar and confectionery store. 1098 Madison-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE Company, 359 and 361 W. Madison-st. New building. Moving and storage of furniture a specialty. Vans for moving; 100 private rooms; $3 and up. Packing and shipping. Tel. West 239 for estimates. S. E. BARR, Mgr.

OAKLAND LIVERY STORAGE BUILDING, 50 39th-st., Tel. Oak. 864. 100 private iron rooms, new and clean, proof against all vermin; carting done. TILLOTSON & CO., Mgrs.

A. G. BALD WAREHOUSES, 169-175 NORTH Water-st. Furniture! Merchandise! Light, clean; low rates. Office, 182 E. Kinzie-st. Tel. M. 3053.

GEORGE PARRY CO., WAREHOUSES FOR storage of furniture, pianos, etc.; established 1871; furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350 and 352 Wabash-av.; Tel. Main 1,543.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bankers' and Merchants' Building and Loan Association will be held on Tuesday evening, April 13, 1897, at 7:30 p. m., at the office of the association, Room 209 Chicago Opera-House Building, No. 112 Clark-st., for the election of four directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. CHAS. R. CALKINS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTS TAKEN TO RID YOUR PREMIses of bedbugs, cockroaches, moths, and insects of every description. VENES, 455 State-st.

ALL CAN REDEEM FOR CHARGES THEIR goods in 5 days from L. STRENITZ, 3000 Wilcox-av.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON,
at 10 a. m.

St. Paul	April 14	Paris	April 28
New York	April 21	St. Paul	May 5

Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Indiana	April 17	Rhynland	April 10

SUMMER CRUISE TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
BY THE AMERICAN S. S. OHIO,
sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP,
Every Wednesday.

Friesland	April 14	Westernland	April 28
Kensington	April 21	Southwark	May 5

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Apr. 13, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Apr. 20, 10 am	Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Apr. 27, 10 am	Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Tu., Apr. 20, 10 am | Aller, Sat., May 15, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrichder Grosse ... Thurs., April 22, 10 am
Konigin Luise ... Thurs., May 13, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems, April 10 ... 10 am	Kaiser, May 8 ... 10 am
Werra, April 17 ... 10 am	Ems, May 15 ... 10 am
Fulda, April 24 ... 10 am	Werra, May 22 ... 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—TWIN-SCREW express line from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Normannia	April 29	Normannia	June 3
Columbia	May 13	Columbia	June 10
F. Bismarck	May 27	Aug. Victoria	June 17

Hamburg Service by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Patria ... April 17 | Phœnicia ... April 24
First cab., $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL,
EVERY SATURDAY AT NOON.

Ethiopia	April 17	Anchoria	May 8
Circassia	April 24	Furnesia	May 15

Secure berths now for summer sailings.

NEW YORK, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Scindia ... April 20
For passage tickets or drafts for any amount apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE,
Tel. Main 1,505. 176 Jackson-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12 NOON.
Special vestibule train, Liverpool to London, in 3¾ hours.

"Germanic"	April 14	May 12	June 9
"Teutonic"	April 21	May 19	June 16
"Britannic"	April 28	May 26	June 23
"Majestic"	May 5	June 2	June 30

First cabin, $75 upward, very superior second cabin, $45 upward; steerage at low rates.
S. TENNEY FRENCH,
General Western Agent.
Telephone Exp. 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Clark and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
GAELIC ... April 21, 1 p. m.
CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu ... May 1, 1 p. m.
DORIC, via Honolulu ... May 11, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. For full information apply to General Western Passenger Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE [EST. 1844.]—Escorted parties monthly; ocean tickets, best lines; travel tickets, all routes. 220 S. Clark-st.

TO BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBlic—Lamport and Holt steamers sail semi-monthly from N. Y. Circulars free. 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist," 234 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

"GOODRICH LINE"—
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, daily except Sunday at 8 p. m.; for Kewaunee and Ahnapee, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.; for Sturgeon Bay, Thursdays at 8 p. m.; for Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av. Telephone Main 3629.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:10 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:45 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 1:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	* 4:15 pm	* 4:15 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:45 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs, Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	*10:10 pm	o 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	*11:30 pm	o 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. oMon. only.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, D. Moines	* 6:00 pm *10:30 pm †11:15 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:05 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire	† 8:15 am *10:15 pm	c8:10 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse, & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†8:55 pm *8:10 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette, and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a.m., s8:30 a. m., †10:40 am., †4:25 pm., s6:30 p.m., †11:30 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. *3 a. m., s4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 2:55 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque Ex.	†10:30 am	† 1:00 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	c 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 5:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†1:20 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 8:10 am	†5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston, & Can Ex.	*11:25 pm	* 9:45 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 8:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Pekin Express	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Joliet and Streator	* 4:00 pm	* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsht'n.	† 8:45 am * 6:30 pm *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	*10:40 am	* 8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:35 am
St. Elmo & Marion	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:45 pm
Washington Express	† 1:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	‡ 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

Nov. 29, 1896. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids through car	† 7:20 am	† 3:00 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 5:00 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	o 6:30 am
Gd. Rapids & Musk. Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares charged on the B. and O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 8:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	‡10:14 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.)—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	11:50 am	8:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:58 pm	7:20 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:45 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:50 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:50 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	6:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 2389.

Hours for business: 8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Hours for business: 8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

One great strength of this store is in our "wonderfully complete stocks." . . . We intend that each of our enormous stocks shall *always* be so complete in *qualities* (including everything from the *very cheapest trustworthy* goods to the *very finest*)—so complete in range of prices—so complete in assortments of styles and patterns—so complete in everything new and attractive in Novelties—*that no prospective purchaser can possibly leave our counters unsuited with the merchandise shown.*

Another strength is in our "always absolutely lowest prices." . . . Coupled with thorough excellence of stocks, throughout this store are "*The Lowest Prices Quoted in Chicago,*" not, for example, *always* lower prices for *silk* velvets than are charged elsewhere for *cotton* velvets—not *always* lower prices for *all linen* handkerchiefs than are charged elsewhere for part cotton handkerchiefs, etc., etc., but *equal qualities considered*, our prices are *always the lowest.* Any who wish cotton-back velvets, union handkerchiefs, or the thousands of other articles in the less expensive *trustworthy* qualities (and we show altogether the largest stocks in Chicago of these low-priced goods), can buy them here at prices *always* as low or lower than are charged elsewhere.

Another strength is in our "freedom from exaggeration in advertising." . . . We prefer advertisements which *can be depended upon in every particular*—which name prices on sufficient quantities so that all who respond to the advertisements can find the merchandise—which are fully backed up by the goods in "*quality*," in "*quantity*," in "*price*." . . . . Such we insist our advertisements shall be, and never in the history of this business were they more readily responded to than now.

Black Dress Goods.—2nd floor.

Our Black Dress Goods Section needs no exploiting. Its splendid record of years' duration, its attractive, daylighted location, its present especially flourishing condition and continual growth, all force its recognition as the leader among similar sections in the West, if not in America.

Fine imported Pine Apple, Silk grenadine—in handsome figures—44 inches wide—a new and exquisite fabric—per yard, $1.50.
English Mohair Grenadines—45 inches wide—per yard, 75c.
French Striped Etamines—44 inches wide—EXTRA VALUE at, per yard, $1.00.
Open work Twine Cloth—48 inches wide—*reduced to* 75c and $1.00 per yard.
Fine Mohair Serge—50 inches wide—a wiry, durable fabric—especially appropriate for bicycle suiting—per yard, 50c.

Basement Black Goods Section. Every item a splendid value.

French Alpaca—with small figures—45 inches wide—per yard, 50c.
Handsome English Mohair Etamine—45 inches wide—per yard, 50c.
Diagonal Storm Serge—50 inches wide—per yard, 40c.
Plain and Fancy Mohair—40 to 45 inches wide—per yard, 35c.

Lace and Muslin Curtains.—4th floor.

APRIL SALE of this season's importations—at money saving prices.

Upholstery Fabrics.—4th floor

LIGHT WEIGHTS: French and English Cretonnes—India Prints and Embroideries—Java Hand Block Prints—Taffeta Wall Coverings—Denims and Loose Coverings—in great variety.

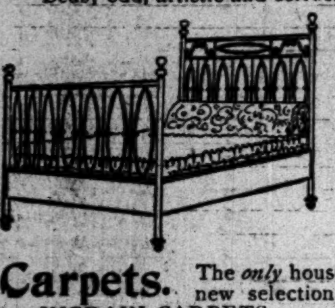
HEAVY WEIGHTS: Antique and modern solid piece Tapestries—Silk Brocades and Damasks—Plain and Figured Velours—Wool and Cotton Tapestries—Cotton and Jute Coverings.

The correct and up-to-date method is to use fabrics instead of papers for covering walls.

Furniture.

An unusual collection of Antique and Modern Furniture shown in a new and attractive way—all at lowest prices.

Special Display of Bureaus, Chiffoniers and Toilet Tables to be used with Metal Beds; odd, artistic and correct examples in Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, etc.



Beds and Bedding.—4th floor.

The "ROYAL" COMBINATION Beds, made of Brass and Wood, are most appreciated by practical housekeepers. We are sole selling agents for Chicago.

We quote All-Metal Beds at as low as $2.50 each, and Bedding at lower prices than any other house in Chicago—quality considered.

Carpets.

The *only* house in Chicago having in immediate stock a complete new selection of AXMINSTER, WILTON, BRUSSELS, and INGRAIN CARPETS.

NOTE—The present prices of Carpets are the lowest ever known in the history of the business. They will be more under a higher tariff; we, therefore, advise immediate buying.

Rugs.

The *only* house in Chicago showing a complete stock of PERSIAN, INDIAN, TURKISH, JAPANESE, EUROPEAN and AMERICAN floor RUGS. Among them the following makes are not sold elsewhere in this city:

"HAMIDIE," made in Turkey; only six are made each year.
"PUNJAUB," made in India; only a limited number can be obtained yearly.
"KONA XXXX," made in Japan; a superior quality of Jute Rugs.
"TRINITY AUBRISSON," made in France, to special designs and orders.
"REAL HAND TUFTED AXMINSTER," made in England; established 1701.

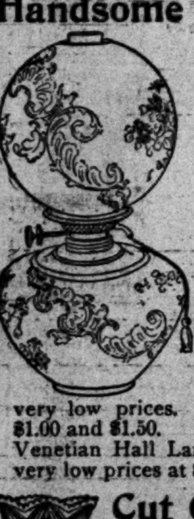
Many of the fine houses of England and the continent are furnished with one or more of these Rugs. In stock and to order in any design and color.

"DARVEL," made in Scotland; hand woven. In stock—special sizes to order.
"HARTFORD SAXONY," made only in America. 32 designs to fit any room.
"KURRACHEE," solid pieces, any color, to shapes and sizes.

"Our variety of Rugs is second to none in the world."
"Our prices on Rugs are the lowest in America."

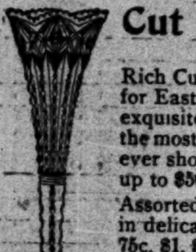
Handsome Lamps.

3d floor, annex.



We are showing a very choice lot of fine French Art Lamps, similar to cut, in assorted shapes and decorations, and rich colors, with globes to match base; all hand decorated and very artistic ornaments to any house—$20 each. Others with larger globes—at $25 each. Student Lamps—single and double—in nickel and old brass—at very low prices. Princess Lamps—at $1.00 and $1.50.

Venetian Hall Lanterns—with chain—very low prices at $1.75 each.



Cut Glass.

—3d floor, annex.

Rich Cut Glass Flower Vases for Easter in an assortment of exquisite shapes and cuttings; the most complete line we have ever shown—$2, $3, $4, $5 and up to $50 each.

Assorted Vases in plain and in delicate art shadings—50c, 75c, $1, $1.35, $2 each.

A new consignment of Bohemian Glass Berry Bowls with broad gold band—several sizes—very pretty—55c, 85c, $1.25, $1.50. Saucers to match—$2.50 and $3 dozen.

Picture Department.

—3d floor, annex.

A choice collection of "Fra Angelicas" in all sizes—plain and Florentine frames, some with easel backs. Make very appropriate Easter gifts.

Easter Medallions from 20c to $2.25 each.

Large selection of Madonnas and other Pictures for Easter: Raphael's "Hours," Sargent's "Prophet," etc.

We have devoted one room of this department to a special exhibition of etchings by the following well-known artists:

Joseph Pennell, Stephen Parrish,
Chas. A. Platt, Van Muyden,
Peter Moran, and others of equal merit.

FRAMING: Artistic and original ideas in Picture Framing. The best workmanship.

China Specials.

—3d floor, annex.

Doulton Jugs—blue, green, brown, and gray—35c, 50c, 60c, and $1.00.

Cuspidors in China and dark colored wares—rich colors—all shapes—one style in China at 35c.

Sale of White China.

—3d floor, annex.

French White China for decorating; a quantity of good pieces, including Plates, Vases, Lamps, Blotters, Clocks, Salts, Individual Butters, Inkwells, Turkish Vases, etc., to close out at

⅓ off regular prices.

Sartorius Colors, 5c each.

Silks: Unusual Values in Inexpensive Fabrics.

5,000 yards of Novelty Silks in new Spring effects; Check ground Taffeta with black Faconne figures in various designs; fancy Check Armures; Glace grounds with black Polka-dots; Cannela Check grounds with figures and dots, etc. A very superior quality of Silk—at, per yard, 1.00.

Several thousand yards of all black Figured Gros Grains—in many different, good patterns. All new goods—yard, $1.00.

REMNANTS AND WAIST LENGTHS: Fancy and Plain Silks, including black—on sale in section at east end of main department—marked at extremely low closing prices.

Basement Silks: Additional "bargains" in even less expensive stuffs.

Fancy Silks: Glace grounds with Faconne figures; Shepherd checks in navy and white; Ombre Stripe Taffeta—per yard—65c.
2,000 yards of Novelty Silks in Ombre Stripes in Faconne effects, changeable ground with black figures—per yard, 75c.
New Printed Foulards; white print outlined with black in all the scarce color grounds, such as emerald, violet, bluet, cardinal, sapphire, etc., per yard—50c.
Black Moire Antique in several choice designs, extraordinary values at, per yard, 50c and 65c.
All Black Figured Taffeta in new patterns—per yard—75c.
Another lot of Black Brocades which have sold so very readily at, per yard, 38c.
3,000 yards of Fancy Kai-Kai Silk—some slightly soiled—very special per yard—15c.

Specials in Dress Goods—for Easter.

Always displaying the choicest high-class novelties as soon as designed. Always showing new, bright, desirable fabrics in immense variety. Always quoting the lowest prices on everything and continually planning some marked special price attraction of popular interest (such as this week's offer, below). In these lies the strength of our Mammoth Dress Goods Department,

EIGHT TABLES—ABOUT 500 PIECES OF NEW SPRING DRESS STUFFS—AS FOLLOWS:

75c 100 pieces of ALL-WOOL GERMAN CHEVIOTS—48-inch—100 pieces of SILK and WOOL FRENCH NOVELTIES—46 and 48 inch—100 pieces of ENGLISH ALL-WOOL COVERT—100 pieces of BOURETTE, PEBBLE and CHECK SUITINGS—46, 48, and 50 inches wide. Every yard will be recognized as a pronounced "bargain." **75c**

FOUR TABLES devoted to a clearing of all SHORT ENDS, REMNANTS, etc., representing many of the best fabrics in our stock; all marked at a fraction of the regular price by the yard.

Remarkable Selling in Basement Dress Goods Department.

50c 250 pieces of Imported Fabrics—French, German, and English—including SILK AND WOOL STUFFS in bright, natty effects—ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT, Tweed Style—and CHECKS—40, 46, and 48 inches wide—all new, fresh spring goods. All at 50c per yard. **50c**

9c 50 pieces Double-Fold FIGURED LAWNS—50 pieces GRASS LAWN—50 pieces FIGURED DIMITIES—50 pieces FIGURED and STRIPED SHIRTINGS—50 pieces MADRAS and ZEPHYR SUITINGS. 250 pieces in all of clean, dainty Wash Stuffs; the entire center space of Basement Department given over to their better showing and selling—at 9c yad. **9c**

Kid Gloves for "Easter" at $1.00 and $1.25

500 dozen pairs of Suede and Glace Kid Gloves—recently received from our nationally noted Alexandre factory. Stylish, superior gloves, with the "Alexandre" perfect-fitting qualities. We make a special "Easter" sale of them at $1.00 and $1.25 a pair. The lot includes—

A splendid assortment of colors in Suede Mousquetaire in 8-button and other lengths—very dressy gloves; Glace Gloves in 4 button, Lacing and 3 patent fastener styles.

The above are on sale in MAIN KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT on 1st floor of annex.

In Basement Department: A large assortment of Suede and Glace Kid Gloves in popular colors and black; 4-button Suede, 4-button Glace and mixed lots from our high grades; all at one price, per pair, **75c**

Low Prices on Fashionable Street Gloves.

MEN'S GLOVES: Sold in 1st floor, north building, and 1st floor, annex departments.
Street Gloves, pique sewn or P. X. M. seam; strong and well made; extra value at 95c pair.
English Walking Gloves—in three weights and three styles; correct shades—$1.25 pair.
Kid Gloves—pique sewn; Orlean point embroidered; from our Alexandre factory—$1.35 pair.

LADIES' GLOVES: These lines found only in main department, 1st floor, annex.
English Street Gloves: 3 patent fasteners, for walking or driving—$1.25 a pair.
Kid Gloves, pique sewn; spear points; 2 large patent fasteners, in brown, tan, red, black, white and pearl—from our Alexandre factory—$1.35 pair.

Basement Department: Men's Gloves made of soft, fine skins in desirable shades—50c and 75c pair.
Ladies' Gloves—pique sewn; plain and embroidered backs; extra values—75c and 95c pair.
Ladies' and Misses' Mocha Gloves—2 patent fasteners—special 85c pair.
A full line of pure Silk and Taffeta Gloves received in the newest styles—at reasonable prices.

Upholstery Dept.—Basement.

Bamboo Portieres—75c each and up.
Chenille Portieres—$1.50 pair and up.
Tapestry Portieres—$3.00 pair and up.
Odd Portieres—to close—very cheap.
Rope Portieres—$1.50 each and up.
Plain Denim—best quality—12½c yard.
800 Cambric Window Shades—buff—3 ft.x6 ft.—28c. 3 ft. x 7 ft.—30c.
Upholstery and Cabinet Hardware for house-furnishing purposes.
Curtain Poles—5 ft. long—complete with rings, ends, and brackets—22c each.

Furniture Dept.—Basement.

Ash Bureaus—bevel plate mirror, $7.40 ea.
Wash Stands—$2.60 each.
Tables, Chairs, Book Cases, Sideboards, Cabinets—proportionately low priced.

Ladies' Shoes.—1st floor.

An exceptionally choice showing of new and dainty footwear styles prepared for an Easter opening.

The new lasts in Ladies' Oxfords, $2 to $4.
Ladies' Boots—black and colored—new toes—new effects—$3 and $4.

Basket Dept.—Basement.

Quoting the lowest prices in Chicago on an unusually fine assortment of plain and fancy Baskets. Examples:

Fancy Work Baskets, with or without covers, 10c.
Infants' Baskets, untrimmed, 50c and up.
Waste Paper Baskets, 15c and up.
Willow Clothes Hampers, strongly made, 26 inches high, 75c.
Carpet and Furniture Beaters, made of heavy reed, 15c and up.
Small Fancy Baskets, for Easter, 5c & up.

Carpets and Rugs.

—Basement.

A lot of patterns to close in Moquettes and Axminster Carpets—75c per yard.
A line of Brussels Carpets—borders to match—50c per yard.
Over 1,000 Made up Carpets, well sewed and pressed, ready to lay—½ to ¾ prices.
Ingrain Carpets—15c yd. and up.
Straw Matting—10c yd. and up.
Smyrna Rugs—50c each and up.
Fringed Rugs—75c and up.
Hassocks—25c each and up.
Cocoa Mats—25c each and up.

Bedding Dept.—Basement.

White Enamel Iron Beds—brass knobs—$2.50 each.
Spring Beds—75c each. Mattresses—$1.45 each.
Blankets—45c pair. Comforts—50c ea.
Pillows—75c pair.

Dolls and Toys—Basement.

8-inch Jointed Dolls, bisque head, dressed—special, 10c.
10-inch Dolls, kid body, bisque head with hair, 10c.
11 to 15 inch Dolls, kid body, bisque head and hands—special price, 19c.
Magic Lantern, with 12 glass slides and 4 pictures on each slide—usually sell for $2.45—to close, 95c.
Mechanical Locomotives, with whistles, 8 inches long and nicely enameled—regularly 95c—now 35c.
Velocipedes—iron frame—leather saddle—28 and 18 inches steel wheels—regular price, $1.95—now $1.00.
Velocipedes, same as above, with rubber tires—regular price, $3.95—now $2.25.
Tricycles—maroon enameled frame—plush seat—steel wheels—$3.50 and up.
Tricycles—same as above—rubber tires—$4.45 and up.

Easter Handkerchiefs.

—1st floor, annex.

Annually, our great Handkerchief organization exerts its utmost efforts to produce an exceptionally excellent and complete showing of Handkerchiefs at Eastertide. This year our stock of White Handkerchiefs is larger and contains more new and dainty patterns than ever before.

As usual, we announce a special Easter selling of unusually good values in the following styles—

LADIES' ALL LINEN EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
LADIES' HAND WROUGHT UNLAUNDERED HDKFS.,
LADIES' LACE EDGE AND EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
MEN'S ALL LINEN, COLORED BORDER HDKFS.,
AT 25c EACH.

We have an exquisite line of Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 50c, 75c, and $1 each.

Neckwear Novelties—for Ladies.

"EASTER" DISPLAY: *Dainty, chic* and *becoming—numerous* and *novel*—and many other adjectives could well be used in describing our attractive exhibit of Ladies' Neckwear Fashions for spring and summer wear. Fluffy Fichus, Lace and Embroidered Collarettes, Blouse Fronts and Boleros—including styles shown by no one else in Chicago; Satin Stocks in all the favorite colors; Boas of Chiffon and Grenadines; pretty Ruchings; going to be very generally worn; Collars and Cuffs, white and colored—all the newest styles.

SPECIALS: Boleros of Point de Gene, $2 each. Boleros—Trimmed, $3.25 each.
A handsome line of Taffeta Stocks at $1.00 each.

Basement Neckwear Department.

Embroidered Collars and Yokes—25c, 50c, and 75c each.
Children's Point Venise Collars—various patterns—25c each.
The "ROYAL" Stocks—in all the popular colors of satin—38c each.

Exquisite Laces—1st floor.

Easter Gown Novelties in Grenadines, Gauzes, Chiffons, and Mousselines—special midseason importation of the latest foreign creations. Incidentally a CLOSING SALE of Grenadines and Gauzes—44 inches wide—styles which we intend discontinuing—including some formerly selling as high as $3 per yard—reduced to **75c and 95c.**

Ideal "Easter" Veils:

An essential feature of a fashionable toilette—a becoming face veil. We show a tempting array of dainty novelties gotten up especially for Easter week—of which the prices are not the least attractive point.

Applique and Wash Veils, the largest assortment in Chicago.

Square, round and fancy meshed "La Tosca" Veilings—plain or Chenille dotted.

All the smart shades in Chenille Dotted Veilings, with combination grounds.

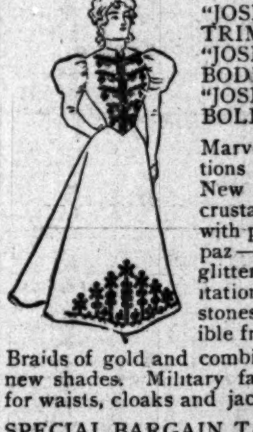
MADE VEILS—Fashioned after the most approved Parisian models—50c, 75c, and $1.00 each.

Mourning Veils—Demi-Mourning Veils—Real Thread Veils—Infants' Veils—Bridal Veils. Correct in shape, becoming in appearance, and decidedly low in price.

Dress Trimmings.

—1st floor.

A wonderful showing—Easter-tide novelties.



"JOSEPHINE" TRIMMINGS,
"JOSEPHINE" BODICES,
"JOSEPHINE" BOLEROS.

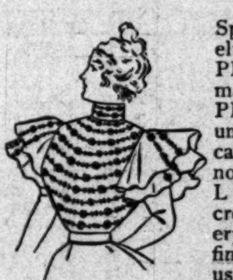
Marvelous combinations and designs in New Trimmings. Incrustations, studded with pearls—white topaz—steel sparks—glittering crystals, imitations of precious stones, hardly discernible from the real.

Braids of gold and combinations—all the new shades. Military fashioned models for waists, cloaks and jackets.

SPECIAL BARGAIN TABLE, **50c, 95c**

"Easter" Embroideries.

1st floor.



Special Parisian novelties—"JOSEPHINE" Robes, unmade—"JOSEPHINE" Waists, unmade—no duplicates. In diaphanous French Silk Linen; charming creations of embroidery and colors—confined exclusively to us.

SPECIAL EASTER BARGAINS.

Embroidered Swiss Pillow Shams, with dainty ruffles of colored edge embroidery, 95c pair.
4-piece Toilet Sets—to match—at the same price.
4-piece Pin Head Dotted Swiss Sets, with fancy ruffled border—$1.25 set.

Knit Underwear—1st floor.

Ladies Silk Vests, low neck, no sleeves, in all the popular colors—37½c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up.
Ladies' Union Suits in fine cotton combed yarn at $1.25 and $1.50 each.
Ladies' Union Suits in silk and lisle—$[illegible]
Ladies' Union Suits in fine silk (flesh color)—$3 each.
Ladies' Equestrienne Drawers in fine silk—flesh color—$2 each.
Ladies' imported Sweaters—slightly soiled—to close—$1.50 to $2.50 each. *Some of these were as high as $5 each.*
"Ypsilanti" Seconds, odds and ends in Union Suits—reduced from $2.50 and originally even higher than this—to close—$1 each.
Children's Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers in Gauze, Balbriggan and Angola—sizes 16 to 18—30c; 20 to 22, 35c; 24 to 26—40c; 28 to 30—45c; 32 to 34—50c each.
Men's French Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers—fancy colors—reduced from $1.75 to $1.00 each.
Men's Natural Sanitary Wool, spring weight—special $1.50.
Men's Imported Cashmere—fancy colors—spring weight—reduced to $2.50 ea.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Muslin Underwear.

A SPECIAL SALE,

in main department, of 100 dozen garments—all well made and desirable and embracing many different styles. We secured this lot from a factory on very advantageous terms by agreeing to take the various styles without discrimination, and are enabled to offer them today at *very much less* than regular prices. The sizes run from 1 to 16 years. The prices are as follows:

Drawers, 25c, 35c, 40c, and 50c.
Gowns and Umbrella Skirts,
75c, 95c, [illegible]

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Brewers of the Most Wholesome and Popular Beers.

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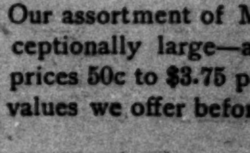

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